

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

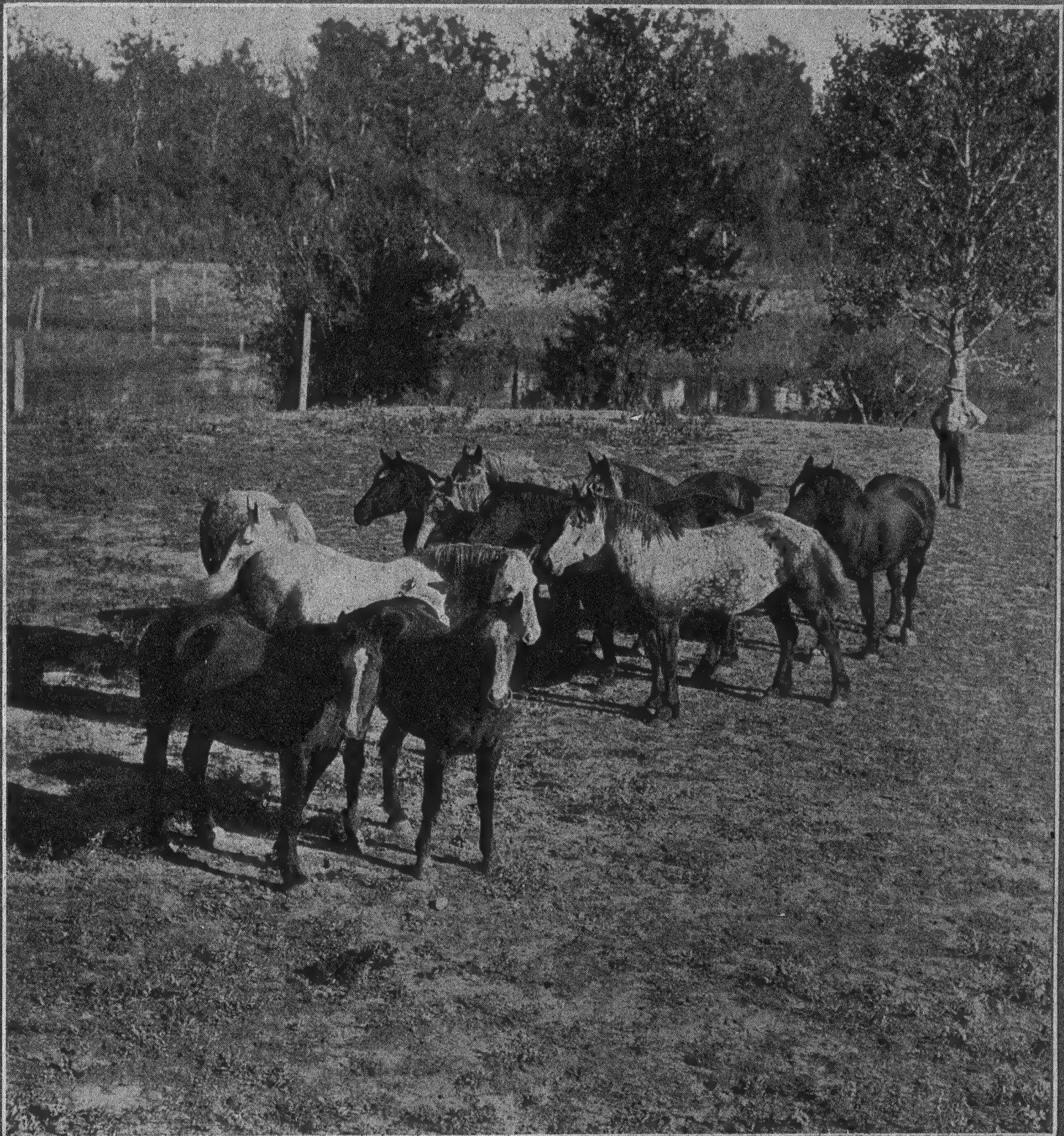
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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Our Ottawa Letter

The Grand Trunk Bill—Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Committee
Report—By The Guide's Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, October 31.—The week-end found parliament still struggling with the bill authorizing the government to acquire the Grand Trunk Railway. Liberal opposition has probably been more persistent than wise, but the members to the left of the speaker seem determined to demonstrate that they have good staying power. After several days in committee, the bill finally emerged from that stage last night, and third reading was proceeded with today, despite Liberal objections that the attendance of members was thin. Hon. W. S. Fielding moved an amendment summarizing opposition objections to the measure, and declaring in favor of the whole matter being referred to a commission. This suggestion was the subject of some rather caustic observations by Hon. Arthur Meighen, based upon the criticism the opposition had made of the government for naming so many commissions in the past. The amendment was not disposed of until tonight, but will be voted on not later than Tuesday next, when the bill will go to the Senate. There the fight over the measure is likely to be somewhat protracted and bitter. It is said that nine government supporters will bolt, and if they do the majority for the bill may not reach two figures.

The Prohibition Measure

Parliament will commence morning sittings on Tuesday next in the hope of winding up its business before the end of the week. Prohibition legislation and the bill to amend the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, are the principal matters still before the House, and both promise to be the cause of considerable trouble to the government. Rumor has it that as many as 40 Unionist supporters have threatened to stand for the amendment to the Canada Temperance Act, which hands over to the provinces control of the importation and manufacture of liquor as well as its sale. But talk of this kind may always be taken with a grain of salt, more particularly at a time when members are not a bit anxious for a federal election. It is practically certain that when the vote is taken the great majority of those who are talking loudly now will line up behind the bill, as will also a considerable number of opposition members, more particularly those from the English-speaking provinces. The real trouble for the temperance measures may lie in the Senate, for it will be recalled that the Upper House last session defeated the government's bill to extend for a period of one year the war time orders-in-council, which expire with the formal proclamation of peace.

Increased Gratuities Refused

A peculiar and somewhat amusing situation developed in parliament this week over the report of the committee named to consider the bill respecting re-establishment of returned men. It was due to the fact that the committee's report leaked out to the press prematurely, and in such a way that it did not adequately represent the findings of the committee. There has been much heart-burning as a result, and a disposition on the part of the

committee to endeavor to locate and punish the man responsible for the leak. In view of the fact that press summaries have not in a full measure reflected the recommendations of the committee, I shall endeavor to summarize its principal findings.

That it cannot recommend the adoption of any one of the various gratuity schemes submitted during the investigation of proposals designed to aid ex-members of the forces, is, in brief, the main conclusion reached by the committee.

This decision disposes of the gratuity scheme of J. H. Flynn, which was to the effect that the country should grant cash payments of \$2,000, \$1,500 and \$1,000 respectively, to ex-members of the Canadian forces who had had military service in France, England and Canada.

It gives a negative answer to the suggestion of the Great War Veterans' Association, for money grants to ex-members of the forces, based upon length and place of service.

In dealing with all the suggestions concerning proposed further cash advances, in addition to war service gratuity already paid, the report declares that "the committee has not been able to see its way clear to recommend any action to be taken."

The report takes the ground that any assistance Canada can afford should be devoted exclusively to disabled men, the dependants of men killed in the war, and during the coming winter to relieve necessitous cases should such arise.

The committee favors advances by way of loans without interest up to \$500 to enable re-trained disabled men to purchase necessary tools and equipment, and also loans under similar conditions up to \$500 to enable disabled men to pursue any course of training or education that was substantially interrupted by war, provided that such men are not entitled to or have not taken training under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, which department is to deal with such proposed loans.

The report recommends an investigation by experts and actuaries into the suggestion that assistance should be provided for those ex-members of the forces, who, because of disability incurred by service, are debarred from obtaining insurance at prevailing rates from insurance companies or fraternal organizations.

The committee favors the payment of the Canadian war service gratuity to imperial reservists domiciled in Canada at the outbreak of war and who have since returned to take up residence in the Dominion, and also to those Canadians who enlisted in any of the imperial naval or military units. From this amount is to be deducted the amount of gratuity already paid by the imperial authorities.

The committee is of the opinion that every reasonable effort is now being made to secure employment for re-trained, disabled men and cannot recommend further extension of pay and allowances beyond the present provision.

Continued on Page 54

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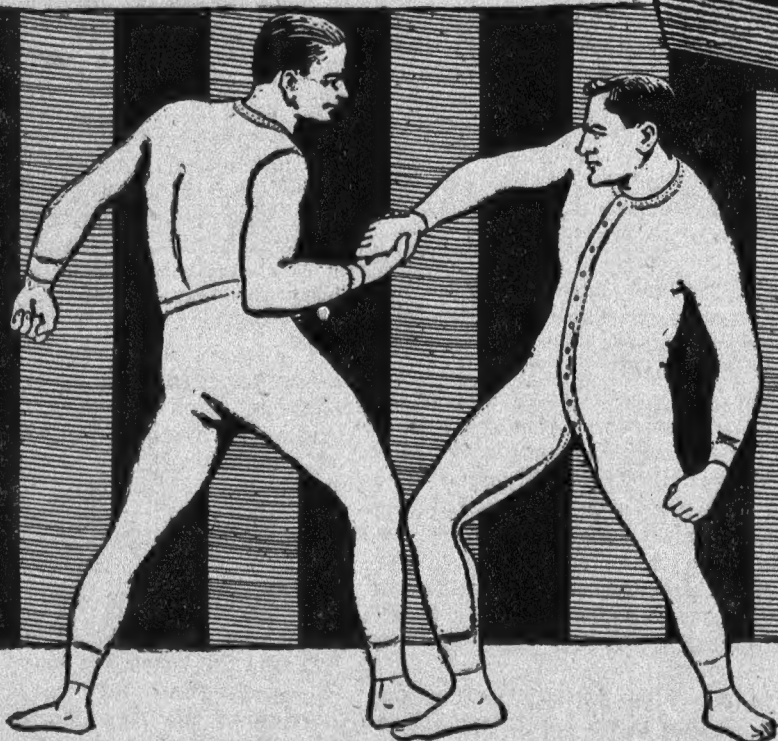
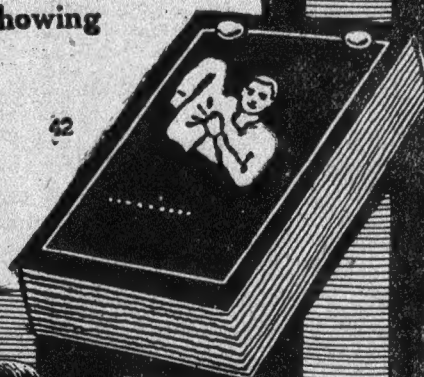
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 5, 1919

Building the New Order

The steadily increasing part which the organized farmers are playing in the affairs of Canada brings with it a great responsibility. There is no justification for the organized farmers entering the political field unless they are going to bring about an improvement in our public life and the administration of our public affairs. The simple development of a class organization for the purpose of securing class benefit at the expense of the rest of Canada would be most intolerable and unjustifiable. It is a pleasure to announce to the people of Canada that the organized farmers of Canada have no such desire and no such intention. They seek to better the conditions for every Canadian and their policy is and will continue to be "the greatest good to the greatest number."

But the election of farmers' candidates or supporters of the New National Policy alone cannot bring about these desired results. Democracy begins in the heart of the voter. The responsibility must be shared by every man and woman who supports and believes in the New National Policy. The candidates selected must be held to a strict accounting of their stewardship; but on the other hand the individual voter must by his attitude towards his candidate be a real democrat. We believe that these fundamental principles are widely understood by the farmers of this country. They are not demanding of their candidates contributions and donations to local enterprises, but are putting their hands in their pockets and financing the elections without any cost to the candidate himself.

Neither will the farmers be hunting for jobs, nor for the erection of public buildings and waste of public money in their own constituencies. They are building a democracy and aiming at something new and something better in Canada. The revolution is in process, peaceful, constitutional, but irresistible. The foundation is being laid in the hearts and minds of the electors which is the greatest possible security for the permanence of the new order of things.

Ontario's New Government

With Ernest C. Drury as head of the new government resulting from the important forward movement made by the electors of Ontario in the recent general election in that province, Ontario will have a premier who stands as a worthy exponent of the principles of the coming new era of democracy in Canada. He is the unanimous choice of the members-elect of the new Ontario legislature who stood for election as United Farmers of Ontario candidates and as Labor candidates; they were the standard-bearers of the principles for which the electors in marking their ballots gave such an overwhelming majority.

The organized citizens of Ontario who are engaged in agricultural industry are shoulder to shoulder with organized citizens engaged in the industries of the cities in the support of the new government. All Canadians, in all provinces, have the best of reasons for confidently that it will prove it animated, not by concern for the of any self class-advantage, but only for the general welfare and all classes.

has a worthy record in the pro- of the organized farmers for political reform. He is a truly farmer. His father was Minister of Agriculture; he was in the County on which his

grandfather, an Ontario pioneer, home-steaded a century ago. But it is the man himself that inspires confidence. His earnest and efficient work during a number of years past for the principles of the organized farmers is on record, and stamps him as well qualified in ability and character to undertake the duties and fulfill the responsibilities of the post to which the choice of his fellow-citizens has called him.

He and his colleagues will have the loyal co-operation and support of the progressive members elected with them to the legislature, and will be sustained by the aroused public spirit throughout Ontario which has brought about the beginning of the new era in that province. All Canada will look to him and his colleagues to make good in giving Ontario good government, on sound, progressive lines.

The New Brunswick Victory

Three of the ministers of the Dominion government went down to New Brunswick and campaigned against T. W. Caldwell, president of the United Farmers of New Brunswick, in the by-election contest in Carlton-Victoria. They lifted up their voices strenuously in speeches against the organized farmers' candidate for the representation of that constituency in the Dominion house; and in every other way possible they exerted themselves to the utmost of their power, in the endeavor to compass his defeat. And when the ballots were counted Mr. Caldwell had a majority of 5,596.

As the three discomfited ministers, stunned by the impact of that veritable avalanche of a majority, journeyed back to Ottawa, they must have done some serious thinking. Certainly they had ample occasion for sad reflection. That they had failed previous to the election to give the matter the serious thought it demanded was abundantly evident in their futile speeches against Mr. Caldwell's candidature.

For example, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, in a speech he made at Woodstock, N.B., three days before the voting, characterized the political movement of the organized farmers of Canada as "an endeavor to stir up class against class, and to disseminate selfish unrest and dissatisfaction at a time when the united efforts of the people of the Dominion are most essential to the future prosperity of the country."

That was the first time a minister in the Union government had undertaken to denounce and bear false witness against the organized farmers' movement. The answer given by the electors of Carlton-Victoria is an overwhelming one. There is absolutely no justification, whatever, nor is there even the faintest shadow of any pretext of justification, for a statement so contrary to the truth as Mr. Meighen's assertion that the New National Policy formulated in the Farmers' Platform is an expression of the self-interested desires of any one class of the Canadian people, it is an appeal to all classes on behalf of the interests of all classes.

"If there is to be class politics," exclaimed Mr. Meighen in that same speech at Woodstock, "where is it to end?" We may imagine we hear his ringing tones, and see the impressive air of virtue and indignant patriotism with which Hon. Arthur uttered these words. What a simple-minded audience Hon. Arthur must have imagined he was addressing! Did he think his hearers did not know as well as he knows himself that ever since the establishment of protectionism in

Canada, in 1879, class politics have dominated the country? The Farmers' Platform, in addition to being an appeal for equal rights to all Canadians, with special privileges to no Canadians, is an unanswerable indictment of the so-called "National Policy" of protection, which has given Canada government of the protected interests, by the protected interests, for the protected interests, in all that has had to do with the shaping of the national fiscal policy.

Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, the second of the three ministers in the Union government who took part in that futile expedition to New Brunswick against the organized farmers, re-echoed Mr. Meighen's denunciations of the organized farmers' political movement and his misrepresentations of that movement as "class politics." Hon. Gideon spoke in trumpet tones all right, but the walls of Jericho did not fall down.

The last of the three ministers, Mr. Blon-din, the Postmaster-General, worked more as an organizer than as a speaker in the campaign against Mr. Caldwell. It would be interesting to know what the three had to say to one another as they journeyed back to Ottawa.

A Gilt-edged Investment

Considered as investments, Victory Bonds stand in the front rank. They are a mortgage on all Canadian property and resources. They will yield a return of five-and-a-half per cent., which is nearly double the interest paid by savings banks. Both principal and interest are absolutely guaranteed. They can be converted into cash at any time. They may be bought in denominations of \$50 or \$100, or larger amounts, and on the installment plan. They can readily be turned into cash at any time.

In considering the figures showing the purposes for which the Victory Loan of 1919, which are given in the Business and Finance section of this issue of The Guide, it is well to bear always in mind that the large sums appearing under the head of credits do not increase the debt of the country. These amounts are borrowed in Canada, by Canada, for expenditure in Canada, but they are actually loans made to other countries which are purchasing Canadian products, and will be repaid in due time; Great Britain already owes Canada, for credits thus established and used, the substantial sum of \$200,000,000, and other countries have borrowed from Canada, for expenditure in Canada, \$13,000,000.

The more the present Victory Loan is oversubscribed, the better will be the position of the country. It is not only a matter of patriotic duty for all Canadians who can possibly do so to buy 1919 Victory Bonds before the drive closes a week from next Saturday; it is also a matter of self-interest and advantage.

Democracy is Triumphant

As a result of the federal by-elections on October 26 there are now in the House of Commons three additional bona fide supporters of the New National Policy of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. In Assiniboia O. R. Gould defeated Hon. W. R. Motherwell by a majority of nearly 5,000. In Glengarry, Ontario, W. J. Kennedy defeated his opponent by more than 2,000 majority. In Carlton, New Brunswick, Thomas W. Caldwell, President of the United Farmers of New Brunswick was elected by a majority of more than 5,000. The results

of these three by-elections in three entirely separated sections of Canada are deeply significant. They demonstrate by their tremendous majorities that there is a widespread and deep-rooted dissatisfaction with both of the old political parties.

They further demonstrate that the farmers of Canada and a very large percentage of the people in the villages and towns believe in the principles of the New National Policy adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Such huge majorities are practically unknown in Canada, except under the peculiar circumstances of the Union government election in 1917. Undoubtedly similar results would be obtained in scores of other constituencies had they been open for by-elections at the present time.

The people of Canada are tired of the methods adopted by the old political parties since Confederation. They want a new deal and a square deal. They want legislation in the interests of the people of Canada as a whole and not for a small group of privileged interests.

In the House of Commons there is now a small but compact group of seven members who stand upon the principles of the New National Policy. They can be relied upon to place before parliament the just demands of the farmers of Canada and of Canadian citizens generally. They will not be seekers after class legislation. The New National Policy, also known as the Farmers' Platform, does not demand class legislation. It was framed in the interests of the people of Canada as a whole and is the best democratic platform ever placed before the people of Canada since Confederation.

Talk from Sir Thomas

The Unionist party in South Africa, of which Sir Thomas Smartt is leader, at its recent conference in Bloemfontein, declared in favor of the policy of the taxation of unimproved land values, including natural resources. That policy is one of the planks in the Farmers' Platform. Sir Thomas Smartt and Sir Thomas White, late minis-

ter of finance, at Ottawa, are as far apart in their opinions of this policy as they are far apart geographically.

Sir Thomas White was a witness before the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Committee, at Ottawa, a month ago. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Calder, asked Sir Thomas to express his opinion as to the advisability of taxing land values for federal revenue purposes. He mentioned an estimate referred to in the house by Mr. Crerar, in his speech in the Budget debate last June, that \$80,000,000 a year could be raised by a federal tax of one per cent. on the unimproved value of land in Canada, not including the value of any improvement on the land, but including all natural resources, such as timber limits, minerals, and water-powers.

Sir Thomas White replied in a pontifical manner, worthy of a ministrant in the temple of High Finance:—

I do not think any scheme of taxation in Canada should be seriously considered unless we have regard to the probable effect on immigration, and it is for the government to consider what taxation they shall adopt with regard to land. We must get into this country men who will go on the land and increase our production, we must get as many of our own people who are not on the land now as we can to go on the land, and we must induce immigration to come in here and continue the policy of taking up land, if we do not then we may have a rather serious condition in Canada in a few years from now.

It is to be noted with what skill Sir Thomas conveyed the impression that the policy in question would discourage immigration, while he skilfully avoided saying so explicitly. In contrast with this the resolution passed by the Unionist party at Bloemfontein declares for that policy, "with a view to the vigorous development of the agricultural resources of the country by means of closer settlement and the systematic and continued introduction of British settlers."

Africa may be "the dark continent," but even the Unionist party of South Africa is not so benighted as to think that the holding of millions of acres of fertile land in idle-

ness, so as to realize high prices on it, is not a bar to production and a discouragement of immigration, driving settlers into remote locations, to escape having to pay the heavy tribute levied by the great landholding syndicates, to whom the Dominion government has been so kind in allowing them to escape federal taxation. No doubt the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Committee listened to Sir Thomas with a seriousness which they felt befitting in the presence of his own great seriousness as a high priest of High Finance. But beneath that seriousness they knew well, of course, that what he was saying was really unworthy of serious attention.

A Necessity of Democracy

Proportional Representation, which is a plank in both the Farmers' Platform and the platform of the Labor party, is forcing itself on public attention as essential to a really democratic election system. "You are asking for Proportional Representation," said Premier Stewart, of Alberta, in a speech he made last week in the Cochrane by-election campaign, "Before the next provincial election you will have it."

Premier Foster, of New Brunswick, is also in favor of this great democratic reform. Already in that province there are four members from St. John city in the legislature, all elected on one ballot; six other constituencies elect four members each, three elect three members each, and the remaining constituencies elect two members each, the city of Moncton being the only one-member constituency in the province. This is not Proportional Representation, of course; but it may be said to be on the way to it.

Note is also to be made that declarations favorable to Proportional Representation have been made by members of the Manitoba government. It is bound to come, in time, throughout the whole country. Until it comes, election results will not reflect justly the minds of the electors. If our institutions of government are to be truly democratic, they must be truly representative.



The Modern Rip Van Winkle; or, When the Sleeper Awakes

Maritime Farmers Coming

DOWN in the maritime provinces by the Atlantic, the people have always taken their politics very seriously. The regular order of things has been that a male child became a "staunch" liberal or a "loyal" conservative at the hour of his birth and remained so until the day of his funeral. There are rural communities into which the party politicians never bother to go because there is no possibility of ever changing a vote. Each voter has been taught from his childhood to believe that the party to which he was born is pure and spotless while the other is always under the inspiration of the Evil One. There is one advantage about this kind of politics, in that it causes no mental worry. A man always knows how he is going to vote, no matter what the issue may be. Of course there are exceptions as in every rule.

The independent in politics has until very recently been rather a rare bird in the maritime provinces and was often looked upon as a good deal of a freak. Of course there has been very little opportunity for political independence. A man might have an independent turn of mind, but when election day arrived he found he could only vote for one of two candidates both of the hard shelled variety. He was therefore up against it good and hard, and about the only consolation available was to stay home and not vote at all.

Turncoats Unpopular

The farmer who switched his vote in the maritime provinces was generally looked upon with suspicion. About the only thing worse that he could do would be to change his religion. When he shifted his politics there were always people ready to say that there was either a job or some other pecuniary advantage in sight.

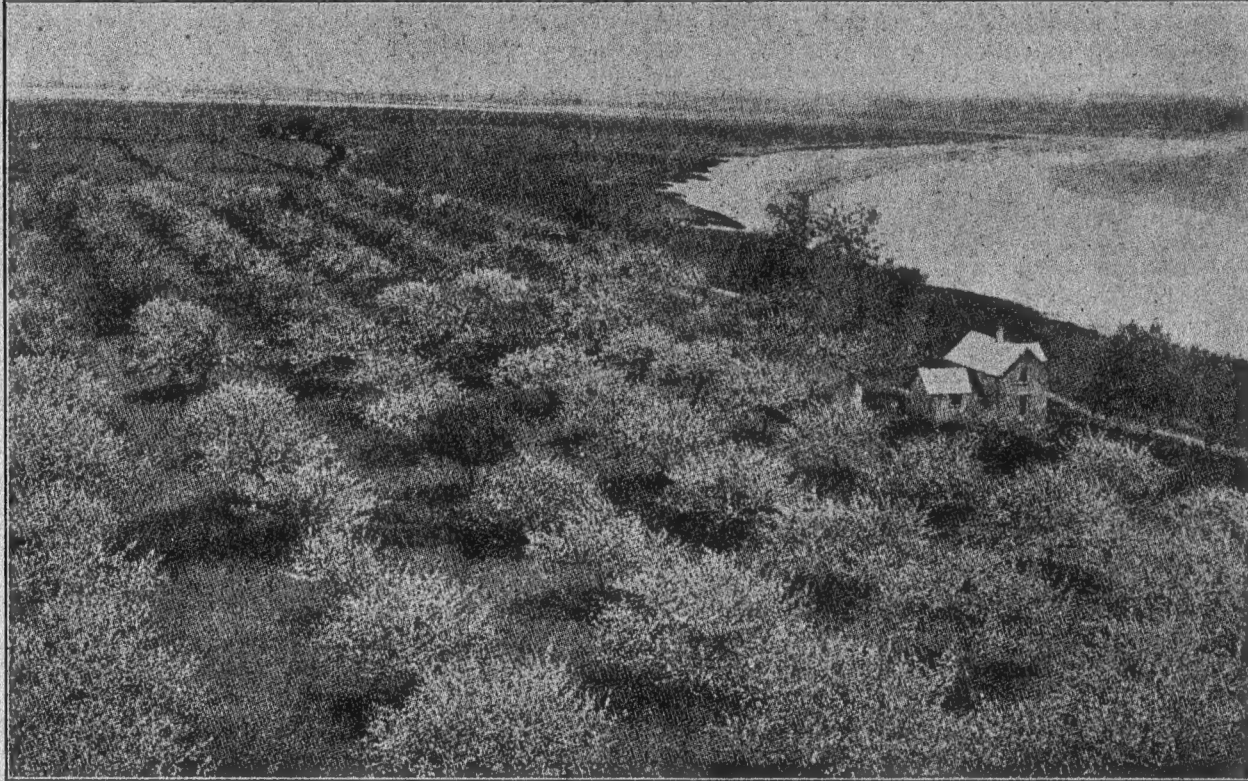
But the political faith of the maritimers has been a natural growth. Since Joseph Howe passed out of the political arena in Nova Scotia the party lines have steadily been drawn tighter. Howe stood for principle before party and by his contributions to political reform won for himself a place among Canada's greatest statesmen. But two generations have passed away and there is now a race of Nova Scotians who know not Joseph. They remember much better Tupper and the other party leaders of modern times.

Political independence in the maritime press is practically an unknown quantity. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island all have their party daily papers and when a political fight is on they enter into it in a fashion that would make the proverbial Kilkenny cat green with envy. The daily papers of the Maritime provinces are usually blind supporters of one or other of the political parties and there is no independent press carrying wholesome, unbiased and independent political truths to the maritime voters. It could not be otherwise than that they would take their politics seriously, and adhere with great reverence and loyalty to the grand old, hide-bound, patronage Grit or Tory party in which their fathers were born and died.

The Scales are Falling

The writer had the pleasure of spending some weeks in the maritime provinces during August and September. It was a delight to find that at last the party ties are weakening. Nothing contributed so much to the new independence or thought as the formation of the

Old Political Parties Slowly but Steadily Losing Grip--Co-operative Business Organizations Becoming Powerful--By George F. Chipman



A Landscape in the Land of Evangeline.

Union Government. The loyal Tories could not understand why Borden would let black Liberal sheep into the chosen flock, and the loyal Grits shook their heads in sadness when they saw the leaders they worshipped enter into the fruits of office and fall into the Tory trap. It began to dawn upon the loyal adherents of both parties that after all there could not be so much difference between the two parties when they could get together so easily. Of course the war situation explained a great deal of it, but it did not account for the continuance of the happy family at Ottawa comprised of erstwhile sworn enemies. Whatever good or evil was accomplished by the Union government, it has certainly served to open the eyes of the maritime farmers more widely than they have ever been opened before on political matters.

In all three maritime provinces the farmers are taking a great interest in the organization work of their fellow farmers in Ontario and the western provinces. They do not hear very much about the work of the organized farmers because their own press gives them very little of it. But there is a sprinkling of other outside papers which are gradually spreading the facts and showing them what their fellow farmers in other provinces are doing. Today the maritime farmers are ready to follow the path that has been hewn by the farmers of Ontario and the prairie provinces. In fact they have already begun, both politically and commercially and have laid their foundations well.

P.E.I. Farmers Aroused

Early in the summer they had a provincial election in Prince Edward Island where the Conservative government was very strongly entrenched and was thought to be invincible. But the farmers rose up and took a hand in the struggle and smote the government hip and thigh. A goodly number of copies of the Farmers' Sun of Ontario were circulated throughout the Island just prior to the election and it showed the farmers what they could do if they tried. They did not organize as a farmers' party, but merely decided to put more farmers in the legislature. But when the smoke of the election cleared away the government was missing.

Political movements in Prince Edward Island are not on a large scale. There

are only ninety thousand people on the island including fifteen thousand farmers. One of the issues in the election was the charge that the government had wasted something like \$15,000 on road work. It was interesting, and seemed amusing to discover that in the Island they pay their cabinet ministers \$1,500 a year, and have a law which restricts their travelling expenses to \$300 annually. It will readily be inferred that island cabinet ministers do not wax fat on their salaries. The members of the legislature enjoy a sessional indemnity of \$200 a year. They probably render equally as good and faithful service as the more highly remunerated legislators in other provinces.

New Ferry Service

An interesting feature in the development of island commerce has been the establishment by the Dominion government of a car ferry service between Cape Borden on the island and Cape Tormentine on the nearest point in New Brunswick. The big ferry boat cost the Dominion Government approximately \$1,000,000 and will carry 12 standard railway cars loaded with freight. It makes the ten mile trip across in 37 minutes. The narrow-gauge railways on the island which are also Federally-owned are being standardized, which will also greatly facilitate freight traffic. The ferry has practically eliminated the long standing demand for a tunnel under the strait. Prince Edward Island is agriculturally one of the richest spots in the Dominion of Canada, and this year along with other maritime provinces enjoyed bountiful crops.

The fox industry on the island, which was booming a few years ago, and which collapsed somewhat like our western real estate booms have collapsed, is coming into its own again. Fox fur is coming into demand strongly and last year island fox fur was sold to the value of about \$2,250,000. The fox ranchers on the island look forward to be taking in from \$12,000 to \$15,000 for a pair of foxes weighing about seven or eight pounds, each, as they did a few years ago.

Nova Scotia Fruit Company

In Nova Scotia, as in Prince Edward Island, there is no farmers' organization corresponding with the farmers' organization in Ontario or the prairie provinces. They have in Nova Scotia a

fruit growers' association, and a farmers' association, but they are devoted purely to the problems of production and marketing. They hold a convention once each year and their reports are printed by the provincial government.

They are not a political factor. But in commercial organization the Nova Scotia fruit growers in the Annapolis Valley have made great progress. After being fleeced by speculators for many years they decided, eight years ago, to organize their own market facilities for their apples. The apples in Nova Scotia are all grown in the Annapolis Valley, which is about 100 miles in length and varies from five to eight miles in width, with a low range of mountains on either side. The beauties of the valley are well described in Longfellow's Evangeline.

They can grow apples in the valley equal to those produced anywhere under the sun, and Great Britain is their chief market. The commercial organization began by the incorporation of farmers' companies at each local shipping point, followed after a couple of years by a central organization.

There are now 45 companies comprising the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia with head office at Kentville. They own 52 warehouses, mostly along the line of the Dominion Atlantic Railway owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Big Apple Crop

This year the apple crop in the Annapolis Valley is estimated at 2,000,000 barrels and the United Fruit Companies are expecting to handle from 40 to 50 per cent of the crop. The estimates of the crop in barrels made by the manager of the United Fruit Companies, A. E. McMahon, is as follows:—

Gravensteins.....	178,775
Kings.....	137,200
Ribstons.....	100,675
Blenheims.....	57,075
Bishop Pippins.....	35,000
Wagners.....	32,000
Ontario.....	12,225
Pewaukee.....	11,712
Baldwins.....	444,950
Fallwaters.....	62,610
Golden Russets.....	97,700
Greenings.....	32,535
Stark.....	85,275
Northern Spy.....	93,510
Ben Davis.....	125,475
Nonpareil.....	79,225
Gano.....	11,000

Of these varieties the Gravensteins, Kings, Ribstons, Blenheims, Baldwins, Stark and Northern Spy are the varieties which are partially marketed in Canada, some of them in Western Canada; the others go across the water to the British market.

There are now 2,000 apple growers who are members of the farmers companies. They have a paid-up capital of \$350,000 in the 44 local companies, and of this capital 20 per cent is paid into the central company. The central company markets all the fruit. The local companies do all the packing under the supervision of the central inspectors and also under the supervision of Dominion government inspectors. This is the first year in which Nova Scotia has used the standard American barrel, which is about four quarts larger than the barrel previously used in Nova Scotia. The new standard barrel is the same as now used all over Canada and United States.

Speculators being regulated

Since its organization, the farmers'

Continued on Page 10



National Council Elected by the Conference on Education Held at Winnipeg.

From left to right, Mrs. Grant, visitor; Dean H. T. J. Coleman, Queen's University; T. J. Collison, Edmonton; Dr. Helen McMurchy, Toronto; Dr. E. Leslie Pidgeon, Winnipeg; H. Charlsworth, Victoria, B.C.; W. G. Carpenter, Edmonton, Alta.; Prin. W. H. Vance, Vancouver; W. H. Leckie, Vancouver; Chas. J. Burchell, Halifax, N.S.; Douglas Durkin, Winnipeg; Dr. Rexford, Montreal, visitor; J. P. Bryant, Regina; W. J. Bulman, Winnipeg; Dr. J. A. Snell, Regina; Miss Jean Browne, Regina; Prof. W. F. Osborne, Winnipeg; Dr. D. McIntyre, Winnipeg; Mrs. R. C. Boyle, Vancouver.

The Educational Conference

A WONDERFUL conference," declared the city. "A splendid success," opined its organizers. "Divinely inspirational," avowed the preachers. "A powerful welder of national unity," declared the parliamentarian. "Just simply lovely," whispered the school-ma'am. "A great bunch of high-brows" said the man in the street. "Mostly gas," said Peter Wright, the great English reformer. And this time, Peter was probably right. At least he was right in the opinion of those who had expected a great feast of helpful constructive suggestion. There were those whose hearts were big with yearning for better things for the rising generation of the common people, and full of expectation of helpful discussion of specific phrases of our problems of citizenship who returned wondering whether the conference was intended for a religious festival or principally for a demonstration of what dizzy heights of inspirational eloquence our great educators can navigate without a shift of gears or even an open cut-out.

A Feast or a Famine

Those who attended had either a feast or a famine in exact ratio to the degree of their "spirituality," whatever that means. Of course the addresses were excellent, many of them wonderful from the standpoint of idealism, religious devotion and enthralling eloquence, though nearly all of them were read from manuscript, but had it not been for those given by men from outside Canada and a few directly practical extemporaneous talks by everyday Canadians the conference would have been disappointing indeed to those who had come not so much to be edified and enthused as to gain and give practical suggestions which might be applied to the solution of the main problems which they came to discuss.

Nevertheless, the gathering did credit to those who conceived and executed the idea. No unbiased observer of penetration will deny that the conference had real value and that the mere fact of its being has stirred up a measure of new interest in education as it relates to character building and citizenship. There is, of course, the possibility that the mere layman may have failed to catch the real inner significance of it all. Quite possibly his "spiritual vision" has become somewhat clouded by the pronounced utilitarianism of the western plains. Then also it maybe that it's promoters intended the conference to be just what it was—principally a great series of lectures on spirituality and the efficacy of religion in educating the young for worthy

Review and Criticism of the Great National Conference on Character Education in Relation to Citizenship held in Winnipeg—By J. B. Musselman

citizenship, but with the writer, as with many others in attendance, there had been high hopes of a great deal of specific consideration of the hundred and one problems of practical, everyday relationship of man to man in our great democracy. However, diplomacy of necessity must have had a place in the making up of the program. It has been suggested that this extraordinary amount of inspirational lecturing may have been calculated to obviate the peril of injection into the conference of controversial, social and economic questions. If so, their end was well served.

After all, the code of ethics which we egotistically call Christian, is not by any means the sole property of religionists or even of Christians. Every fundamental principle of ethics is as eternal as the law of gravitation and scarcely less commonly recognized amongst the good and the enlightened of all religions. Surely religion has had full opportunity for building citizenship, but religion—that is, organized religion—has not always been a help in the evolution of democratic citizenship. Even the Christian churches have at times been instruments in the hands of designing autocrats and exploiters for keeping the common people in subjection. We may not then, as Christian, arrogate to ourselves a monopoly of true standards of ethics.

Religion Instruction in Schools

Inevitably, in such a conference, there was a powerful appeal by many of the principal speakers for religious education in the schools. Premier Martin, of Saskatchewan in one of the most practical and interesting addresses of the gathering stated that the principal obstacle to providing religious instruction for all the children had been that the leaders of the various denominations had failed to agree on what ought to be taught. "If you preachers can agree on what you want taught by way of religious instruction," said Mr. Martin, "I will undertake to provide the facilities." A Roman Catholic Priest from Regina, and member of a very scholarly sacerdotal order, in an impassioned address, invited the conference to learn from the old mother church, declaring that all that this conference had been agitating for, the Roman Catholic schools already had

To the writer, it seems that the home, together with the church, with its numerous schools and classes, afford ample facilities for religious instruction and that if these cannot propagate their religion through their own offspring, nothing that the public schools can do with fairness to the varying beliefs and prejudices of all the people can attain that end. We have no more right to proselyte the children of Jew or agnostic than we have those of Methodist or Roman Catholic. In any event, why should the clergy be consulted in such a matter? Surely this is a matter in which the wishes of the parents must reign supreme? Either there must be no religious instruction in our public schools or it must be of a character which is acceptable, not to the clergy, for that is immaterial, but to the parents of all the children concerned.

A Gathering of Notable Speakers

It may well be doubted that Canada ever before gathered together in one conference so large a number of really great educators and reformers, moralists and orators. The addresses were highly enjoyable. The quality was beyond criticism, but the quantity was more than any ordinary mortal could hope to assimilate. Discussion was conspicuously lacking, though the program ostensibly provided for it on every topic. The so-called leaders of discussion, having had no knowledge of what the preceding speaker would say, had written their addresses before coming to the convention. Inevitably they were seldom even supplementary to the main address. Indeed it was most interesting to note the facility with which many excellent speakers, upon those divisions of the subject specifically allotted to others.

Peter Wright was easily the most striking and picturesque figure on the platform, and his style and manner fairly electrified his audience. Mr. Wright has had a remarkable career, having been a sailor of the high-seas from early boyhood and at nineteen years of age, unable to read or write. Today he is a master of English, an expert extemporaneous platform speaker, a leading student of social, educational and economic problems, a member of the great London County Council, director in vast co-operative enterprises, the foremost leader of the great British

Seamens' Union and a statesman and reformer who is listened to with respect by the intelligent of every nation.

Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, Seattle, Dr. Theodore Soares, University of Chicago and President John H. Findlay, commissioner of education for New York state, each delivered addresses well worth a trip to Winnipeg to hear.

Dr. Suzzallo, is a remarkable man, the son of Italian immigrants, a brilliant scholar, a most magnetic personality and a past master in extemporaneous address. He has presided at more conferences and adjusted more disputes between employees and employer than has perhaps any other man in the United States. He laid great stress on the value of courtesy in negotiating all kinds of disputes, and demonstrated most impressively that insolence and innuendo invariably close the mind of one's adversary to appreciation of the arguments by which one seeks to convince him of his error.

Dr. Soares—pronounced So-ar'-ees, is an American, born in England, of Portugese parents. His address was one of the most brilliant and instructive of the program and contained perhaps more new ideas and suggestions than any other. His statement, "democracy must learn to accept the guidance of expert opinion," merits our attention. Of course it contains truth, but back of it lies all the class egotism of every known autocracy, and back of it also, lay the fundamental weakness of the conference itself. That weakness, in the writer's opinion, was that it failed to recognize the hundred and one other educational institutions, educative forces and facilities for education for efficient citizenship that obtain outside of the professions of preaching and teaching. This conference of super-experts needed to learn to appreciate the practical, first-hand, common sense ideas of the non-professional fully as much as democracy needs to learn to accept the guidance of the so-called expert.

"Domination By Experts"

A very illiterate person may and often does make an excellent neighbor, whereas the highly-educated are not uniformly pleasant to live with. To be highly educated is not always to be well educated. An illiterate may be better educated than a graduate. Some of the most helpless mortals whom I have met had University degrees. After all, only a small percentage of the education which a person acquires through life, is acquired in the schools. Yet the addresses of the entire conference

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Manitoba Agricultural College

"WHERE is this building that cost \$4,000,000?"

The question was asked by a Manitoba farmer who had descended from an electric car and was wandering around among the imposing structures that compose the Manitoba Agricultural College. It was another case of not being able to see the forest for trees. He knew that the college had cost \$4,000,000 and that there had been a dirty mess of graft in the building of it. That idea was present in his mind in bold and rugged outlines. His conception of the college and its functions, however, were so hazy that he thought it consisted of half-a-dozen class rooms and an office or two, all under one roof.

This man typifies a lot of people in both high places and low in Manitoba. Four million dollars is a big sum of money. It is also a nice, round, convenient sum to remember. It contains a big slice of graft. The whole college building business, figures and all, was heated to sputtering redness in the scorching blaze of a bitter political controversy and branded on the public consciousness. And so it is that, in the public mind, the agricultural college is, vividly and prominently, a white elephant, and dimly and remotely, a necessary and integral part of the province's educational system, serving the best interests of her greatest industry, agriculture.

It is time for a change of attitude.

Some Things Worth Remembering

In the first place it is well to remember that the agricultural college, as it stands, could not be built today for twice of \$4,000,000. Every particle of material that went into it, and every hour of labor that was spent upon its construction has doubled, or more than doubled in value since it was built. This does not excuse one iota of the graft that flourished while it was under construction but it is well worth keeping in mind when the horizon of its usefulness is obscured by the shadowy form of a white elephant.

It should also be borne in mind that the college is in operation as one of the permanent educational institutions of the province. The anvil chorus of disapproval that was sounded about a year ago when the rumor gained currency that it was to be turned over to another purpose is sufficient guarantee that an agricultural college it will remain. This being the case there is only one sound policy to pursue, and that is to work the college to its capacity as the chief source of agricultural instruction and research in the province.

The period of rapid expansion of the college's usefulness has arrived. The students are flocking in. The first college year in six to open free from the shadow of war has witnessed an unprecedented registration. When President Reynolds faced the students on the morning of October 22, the opening day, they filled the auditorium to away back under the gallery. It was an inspiring sight after the lean years of the war. In the regular agricultural courses 236 are registered; in the four months' course, 60, and in the household science courses, 120. The special soldiers' re-establishment course has brought out another 60 men and their numbers will be increased by 50 on November 15 when those with re-

Registration Unprecedented---Accommodation Inadequate---Strong Progressive Policy by Board of Directors Urgently Needed---By R. D. Colquette

commendations from the soldier settlement board come in. It is expected that at least another 20 students, whose registration has been delayed by the late threshing, will put in an appearance.

Sufficient accommodation for all these students is not available.

When the present college buildings were occupied in 1913 the old agricultural college buildings in Tuxedo were given over to the deaf and dumb institute. Two years ago these buildings were required for military hospital purposes. The deaf and dumb school was moved to the new agricultural college, a part of which it still occupies. There are now 150 in attendance at this school. At meal times they occupy 150 seats in the dining-room, while a large number of agricultural students eat their meals in another room, where, with greatly-increased work, a double shift has been arranged. The girls' gymnasium has been given over to provide sleeping accommodation for a number of scholars attending the deaf and dumb institute. Meanwhile, the dormitory accommodation for the agricultural students is entirely inadequate. Three students are crowded into a room meant for two. In the mechanics building a large space has been partitioned off and in this 40 beds have been placed. In this room the students find a place to lie down, but no privacy, no proper place to keep their personal belongings, and no place to study except the library in another building. With the deaf and dumb institute housed elsewhere the college would be taxed to provide sleeping accommodation for the students who are registered in its courses. The impression is abroad that it will be years before the college will have stu-

live question at the Manitoba Agricultural College. The college has got to pay its staff better or the first thing it knows it will have only the remnants of a staff. This is no far-fetched, scare-statement. As these words are written one of the most important departments, requiring at least three teachers, has only one, a junior—is without a directing head, and there is not a man in sight for the position. Other members of the staff are receiving tempting offers from other institutions. It is only a question of how long loyalty to the college, the expense of moving, and the hope of getting an increase can hold out against the inducements that are offered.

In this connection, it would be well to make some comparisons. It is not necessary to go outside of Winnipeg to make them. The maximum salary of heads of departments at the University of Manitoba is \$3,600; all but two have reached it and an increase is being asked for. At the Manitoba Agricultural College the maximum is \$3,000, and only one has reached it. It is fair to compare the salaries received with those of principals of intermediate schools. These are now on a basis of \$3,400 as a minimum and \$4,000 as a maximum. Lecturers at the college get from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year, while assistant principals in intermediate schools get from \$2,200 to \$3,000. The salaries paid at the college are distinctly lower than those paid to the men doing similar work at other agricultural colleges in the West. These things are matters of public record.

If a professor or lecturer in the college is to do his best work he must be free from worry in providing for himself and family. If you keep a man's salary down so

man or of paying more than would have been necessary to hold the first one.

The Case of Dr. Shipley

The college is faced with the latter alternative in its chemistry department. This is the department which was mentioned above as being without a directing head. Last winter, the influenza claimed as one of its victims, A. J. Galbraith, B.S.A., the professor of chemistry. His assistant, J. W. Shipley, M.A., Ph.D., a post-graduate of Harvard University, was appointed to succeed him. Dr. Shipley's salary, as an assistant, was \$2,200 a year. The initial salary set by the board of directors of the college to go with the appointment is \$2,600. The Civil Service Commissioner never passed the increase in salary and after serving as head of the department for eight months on the salary of an assistant, Dr. Shipley received and accepted an offer of \$2,700 as assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Manitoba. The offer of the position in itself was sufficient evidence of Dr. Shipley's ability.

Now the college is practically without a department of chemistry, one of the most important in the college. The position has been offered in turn to each of four men and has in each case been turned down on the ground of salary. The case is simply that this penny-wise, pound-foolish policy is depriving almost 500 students of a vital part of their education, and that before the situation is relieved the college will have to pay \$1,000, or probably \$1,500 more than Dr. Shipley was receiving when another \$400 would have retained his valuable services.

A Permanent Progressive Policy Needed

This brings up another important point and that is the development of a permanent, progressive policy for the college. In order to properly fulfil its function an agricultural college must do more than teach certain facts out of certain books and bulletins. It must do original research work and its researches must develop from year to year. Manitoba's agricultural problems are numerous and diverse. They cannot be solved in a year, or ten years. One problem leads to another. The situation demands a permanent progressive policy for the college, wisely directed and consistently adhered to. No permanent policy can be developed if

the personnel of the departments, and especially the heads of departments, are continually changing. Both teaching and investigation will suffer if other institutions, more wisely governed, are permitted at pleasure to rob the college of its best men by offering higher salaries. Whether it takes \$500 or \$5,000 a year to maintain a family in Winnipeg the salary must be such that it will attract good men to the institution and retain them after they get there.

It was implied above that the

function of an agricultural college is to investigate as well as to teach. This is particularly true of a province like Manitoba, where agricultural investigation is in its infancy. To get the most out of her agricultural resources her farming practices must be based on ascertained and demonstrated scientific truth. Her agriculture must be a

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The Manitoba Agricultural College Plant is One of the Finest on the Continent. Its Greatest and Most Immediate Need is a Strong Board of Governors.

dents enough to fill it but the students are now flocking in in sufficient numbers to fill its dormitories and dining-room to their capacity.

Higher Salaries Must Be Paid

The agitation for bigger salaries for teachers is continent-wide. It was a live question at the recent educational conference in Winnipeg. It is a very

that he can't take the discounts for cash you are bidding good-bye to efficient service. If he has to worry about paying his rent and electric light bills and is unsettled by refusing more money from more generous institutions he cannot give you of his best without stint or limit. Sooner or later necessity will triumph and you will be up against the proposition of getting an inferior

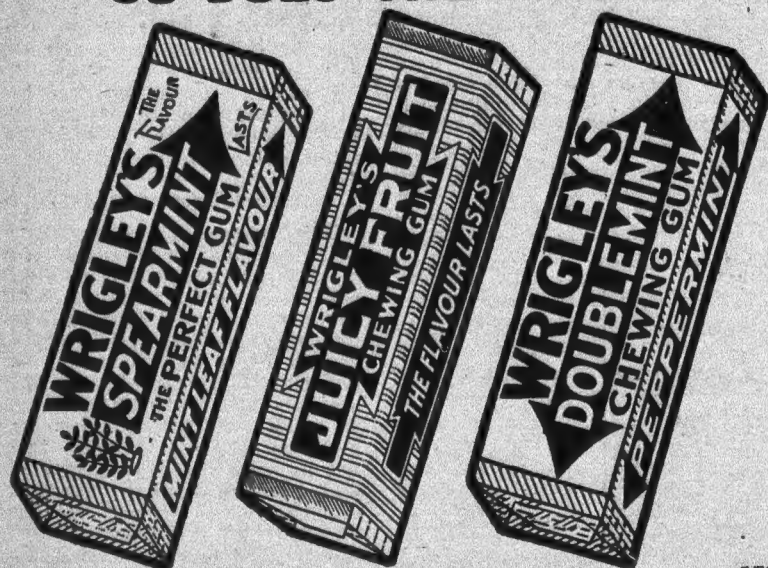
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PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS

AN interesting and encouraging thing about these fortune producing inventions is that most of them are of ordinary or minor value in themselves. If you have a notion that you must invent a big thing to make money, get rid of it at once. Many of the Patents that have made their inventors millionaires are those which contained very few entirely new ideas. The simplest ideas have earned fortunes for their patentees. The safety razor, the sanitary drinking cup, the hump hairpin, the demountable tire rim—any of these could have been invented by a man of average ability. In your every day life, at home, at your office, in your shop you handle any number of articles that are subject to improvement. If you can think of a way of improving some article or process already in use, or if you can invent a new useful device or process or article of manufacture, you are on the road to fortune. Dennison made a fortune from a single shipping-tag. Prepare now to meet the demands of Industry in All Fields for New Ideas and New Inventions. Before sending your invention to any attorney or manufacturer or disclosing your invention, write for our free blank form **PROOF OF CONCEPTION** in order to protect your invention and secure your rights.

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Maritime Farmers Coming

Continued from Page 7

company has brought great benefits to the apple growers of the Annapolis Valley. The private speculators are not eliminated but they now have to compete with the farmers' own organization and consequently the farmers everywhere get the benefit of their own organization being in the field. But, as in the western provinces, many of them are quite willing to take the benefits without supporting their own company which has brought the benefits to them.

During the war the apple growers suffered severely on account of the British embargo on apples, and orchards were somewhat neglected on that account. Last year, when the armistice was declared, the company had thousands of barrels of apples stored in their warehouses and the prospect of selling them at a profit was remote. Immediately after the armistice, however, the embargo was lifted and the Company sold 200,000 barrels of apples for its shareholders which netted the growers \$5.50 a barrel, a very satisfactory return.

Apple Prices High

Early this season the first apples that went across to Great Britain sold as high as \$14.00 a barrel. It was a small shipment and the high price was due to the appetite for apples which the Englishmen had developed during the war without being able to satisfy it. Such prices of course will not continue. When the Gravensteins, which is the most famous Nova Scotia apple, were being picked in September, they were selling at \$5.00 a barrel f.o.b. shipping point, and many of them were coming to western Canada. The freight per barrel to Winnipeg is \$1.90 and to Calgary \$2.90.

The Nova Scotia apple growers are not doing any box trade at present. They had started to develop it just before the war but conditions were unfavorable during the war and the British market does not demand boxed fruit. It is the plan of the company, however, to develop the boxed trade in Gravensteins and some other dessert fruits for the Canadian market in the future.

Production Costs Increasing

In marketing apples, the company pools freight rates from local points and also pools prices on each variety, and each grade of each variety. The cost of packing and management of local companies is somewhere about 18 cents per barrel and the cost of marketing through the central organization runs about seven cents per barrel. The cost of the barrel has been climbing steadily in recent years. It is only a few years ago when the apple growers bought their barrels as low as 20 cents each. This year they started at 50 cents and climbed to 85 cents and the enormous crop created such a demand, that some barrel makers were even asking, and getting, \$1.00 for the empty package. The average price paid for the package this year was about 70 cents.

The cost of picking has also gone up. Where in the good old days pickers could be hired for \$20 to \$25 a month, this year they are being paid as high as \$75 per month and board. Fertilizer prices are enormously increased. The quality of the apples in Nova Scotia this year is not quite up to the average. The early apples are somewhat spotted while the late varieties are good. The damage to the apples in some cases is due to insufficient spraying, but the season was dull and damp which is most conducive to fungus growths.

In addition to the apples marketed through the farmers' company, there is also a very large evaporating business going on in the Annapolis Valley. Graham, the Ontario evaporator king, is taking about 250,000 barrels for canning and evaporating and other canners and evaporators are taking about 100,000 barrels. This affords the farmers an excellent market for their number threes and culls. Europe is the big market for evaporated apples.

Large Supply Business

In addition to handling its own apples, the farmers' company does a large business in marketing potatoes. Last year it marketed 85,000 barrels, mostly in Havana, Cuba, where the company main-

tains its own representative, as it does also in London. The chief varieties of potatoes exported are Early Rose, McIntosh, Irish Cobbler, Green Mountain and Improved Burbank. The development of a good potato market has stimulated the potato industry very considerably.

The third line of business conducted by the farmers' company is in the purchase and distribution of supplies needed by the apple growers, mostly fertilizers, flour and feed, grass seed, insecticides for spraying purposes and spraying machinery. Their business in supplies during the past year was nearly \$2,000,000. The central company purchases and acts as wholesaler to the local companies, but has no dealing directly with the consumer.

The United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia has a magnificent opportunity for development. The Annapolis Valley can produce at least 4,000,000 barrels of apples with a good crop and the company, well organized, should market them all. The potato industry will increase many times, while the handling of supplies will increase several times its present volume. The only requirements are for strong business organization and publicity, and the organization is fully alive to its requirements today.

New Brunswick Humming

In New Brunswick, the farmers have started to organize and are actively in the field politically, educationally and commercially. The United Farmers of New Brunswick was organized in February, 1918, at Pembroke, in Carlton County, near Woodstock. It is modelled after the Grain Growers' Associations of the west and the United Farmers of Ontario. Today the U.F.N.B. has a paid up membership of 5,000 farmers with 65 local associations scattered pretty well over the Province. The membership fee is \$1.00 per year, of which 50 cents is paid into the central. The organization is now active in the following counties:—Carlton, Victoria, York, Westmoreland, Charlotte, Albert, Kings and Restigouche.

The local unions meet monthly to take up the same questions that are discussed in Ontario and the west. At their annual convention they adopted the New National Policy of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the only reservation being on the public ownership plank in the platform. In the Maritime provinces, while not being opposed to public ownership, they are a bit sceptical, because they have lived alongside the Intercolonial Railway for many years and have seen it bedevilled by both political parties.

It was the United Farmers of New Brunswick who placed a candidate in the constituency vacated by the appointment of Hon. F. B. Carvell to the chairmanship of the railway commission. Their candidate was T. W. Caldwell, provincial president of their organization.

Tariff Burden Visible

The New Brunswick farmers are organizing in real earnest, and it is not unlikely that their organization may spread over the other two maritime provinces, with one organization for the three provinces. The maritime farmers generally are beginning to realize the tariff burden which they are carrying and which handicaps them not only in the purchase of their supplies but in the sale of their farm products. The natural market for the exportable surplus of maritime farm produce is the United States, and free trade with the United States would be the greatest boon that could come to the maritime provinces. The old timers have not forgotten the days when reciprocity was in force, and are looking forward again to similar freedom of trade between Canada and the United States.

Farmers Chain Stores

Following the lead of Ontario and the West the New Brunswick farmers decided to enter into the commercial field and carry along their activities side by side. After surveying the field they decided that co-operative chain stores was the proper method for their development. They organized less than a year ago with a paid-up capital of \$9,000, which has been rapidly growing since that time.

The first store was opened at Wood-

stock, which became the head-quarters of the company. In the last nine months the company has opened thirteen general stores at Hartland, Centreville, Bath and Woodstock in Carlton county; at Andover, Red Rapids, Grand Falls and Peterson in Victoria county; at St. Stephen in Charlotte county; at Millville and Keswick in York county, and at Pointe de Bute and Middle Lockville in Westmoreland county. All these stores have been opened since the first of January, 1919, and when a general audit of all the stores was made in September it was shown that the volume of business was running over \$50,000 per month, and was being conducted at a profit.

The buying is all done by the head office at Woodstock and the local stores sell only for cash. The managers of the stores are engaged by the central manager, and there is a local board of management for each store, which acts in an advisory capacity. In some cases local stores and stock have been purchased. In most cases, however, stores have been rented and an entirely new stock has been purchased through the central. The policy of the company is to handle nothing but the highest class of goods, and to sell for cash at competitive prices. They have been meeting with great difficulty in the purchase of their supplies as nearly all the wholesalers in the maritime provinces have boycotted them. In many cases they have been compelled to go to Montreal, Toronto, and even into the United States to purchase their requirements. The local retailers are very hostile to the farmers chain stores, and are using every possible means to cripple their business or to draw away their shareholders' custom. But as in the west, outside opposition is merely increasing the determination of the farmers to make their business a success. They have now 2,500 shareholders, and each store is doing a splendid business.

Before opening a new store a survey is made of the district and stock is sold to meet the requirements in that locality. Ten per cent of the stock subscribed and paid at each local point goes into the central office to finance the buying by the central management. The stores are carrying on a general business but are not yet fully stocked owing to the boycott of the wholesalers. One of the biggest lines of business of the company is fertilizer, which is an enormous item in maritime farming. The United Farmers Co-operative Company of New Brunswick has founded its business on a sound basis, and with good management nothing can prevent it becoming a great financial success as a company as well as a great economic success in the community.

The president of the company is Charles L. Smith, who was one of the leaders in organizing the United Farmers of New Brunswick, and was the first provincial president of that association. Mr. Smith has a son in Alberta whom he has visited annually for the last fourteen years. In this way he became closely in touch with the work of the organized farmer in the prairie provinces. He found an able and enthusiastic colleague in G. Gordon Sharpe, of Pembroke, N.B. The first local organization was brought into being by these two enthusiasts. Similarly both of them took part in the organization of the company which is now under the able general management of S. H. Hagerman, a man with considerable business experience, as well as a farmer. The organized farmers of New Brunswick in one year have accomplished wonders. If they keep up the pace the other and older organizations to the west of them will need to look to their laurels.

When the farmers of the three maritime provinces get their plans well formed they will be a formidable political factor. There are at least 20 federal seats in the three provinces that are controlled by the rural vote. It is within reasonable expectation that there will shortly be a large representation of supporters of The New National Policy of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" from the maritime provinces in the house of commons. The day of the farmer has come and the Atlantic provinces will be heard from. When maritimers go into politics they mean business.



Great News For Ford Owners

The illustration shows a Ford Touring Car equipped with a Limousette attachment. Just note the snug fit. This is a most ingenious and practical addition for Ford Touring Cars and Roadsters, which, in combination with the regular Ford top, transforms your Ford into a limousine of striking appearance. It is an absolute protection against wind, dust, rain, and the winter elements.

But its unique construction permits an instant transformation of the limousine appearance and protection into an open car without removing any part.

No changes in the standard Ford equipment is necessary. The Limousette is simply a new practical edition which is vastly superior, in every way, to side curtains.

Ten Reasons Why You Should Buy—

- 1.—It improves the looks of your car
- 2.—It is light in weight
- 3.—Gives clear vision front and sides
- 4.—Permits easy and quick entrance and exit
- 5.—Gives closed car comfort in bad weather
- 6.—Instantly convertible into an open car

An "Ustus Limousette"—

- 7.—Eliminates inconvenience of awkward side curtains in summer
- 8.—It wears well
- 9.—No rattling or vibration
- 10.—No alteration of standard Ford equipment required

If your dealer can't supply you, write or call on our nearest house for complete information and prices.

Northern Electric Company LIMITED

MONTREAL
HALIFAX
OTTAWA

TORONTO
LONDON

WINNIPEG
REGINA

CALGARY
EDMONTON
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FISH

Direct from the Lakes to the Consumer

Jackfish, per lb. 8c
Whitefish, per lb. 10 1/2c
Pickerel, per lb. 10 1/2c
Trout, per lb. 16c
F.O.B. The Pas. Boxes to hold 120 lbs., 75c. extra. Ready for shipment about 15th December. Orders filled in rotation. We ship any quantity at prices quoted. When ordering state whether you wish to have Fish by Express, or Freight. If you do not state which way you want Fish shipped, we ship Express. Include price of one box for every 120 lbs. ordered.

CASH WITH ORDER

FISH

Hudson's Bay Company
THE PAS, MANITOBA

Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums
"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.
WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
240 West Southern Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY

If You Breed Live-Stock AVOID THESE 5 MISTAKES



Almost all live-stock losses are due directly to mistakes. You may be making mistakes right now and not know of it. Here are just a few of the most common ones that it will pay you to avoid.

Never feed a pregnant cow straight corn. Corn is a fat producing food, lacking in tissue-forming elements. A sow carrying pigs is not laying on fat but building new tissue in the form of her unborn pigs.

Don't sell aborting cows if they are good individuals. If the cow is at all valuable, keep her, for after a cow has aborted two or three times she usually becomes immune.

Never remove retained afterbirth by force. This tears the lining membranes of the uterus, allowing germs to get into the blood, and causing blood poisoning.

Milk from herds in which abortion is present should never be fed to pregnant cows. It will cause abortion in the cow. If, however, it has first been heated to the boiling point, it can be given to the sow with safety.

Never allow anyone to stay within sight of a mare that shows signs of foaling. Animal has a natural aversion to anyone being present during delivery. Only give the mare assistance when she has shown that she cannot drop the foal by herself.

Using Hard-Won Experience of Experts

There are hundreds of other mistakes made every day that eat right into live-stock profits. There are two ways of avoiding these mistakes. One is by making them yourself, and learning your lesson through actual losses. The other is thru home-study course of the National School of Animal Breeding, the course that has taught hundreds how to prevent breeding losses, and increase their profits.



Brings the School to the Breeder

Course is result of long years of study and experimenting. Prepared by well-known experts. Learn the secrets of successful animal-breeding in your own home—in your spare time. Our amazing free book "How to Breed Live Stock" tells all about it, and reveals startling secrets of breeding as well. Send for it TODAY!

Free Book for this Coupon

Mail coupon now for this valuable book "How to Breed Live Stock." Full of astounding information on animal breeding! Don't miss it! A few of the chapter headings: How to Prevent Abortion—Why So Many New Born Animals Die—How to Care for Breeding Animals—Why Many Animals Fail to Breed—How to Control Heredity. Many others equally valuable and interesting. Book absolutely free! Simply fill out coupon!



National School of Animal Breeding

Dept. 611
Pleasant Hill, Ohio

National School of Animal Breeding
Dept. 611 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

Please send me, without cost or obligation, your free book "How to Breed Live Stock."

Name _____

Address _____



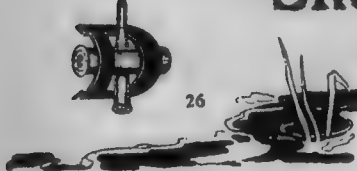
The Mallard

This most cosmopolitan of all ducks provides the keenest of sports for the Canadian hunter. Plentiful in the North West, but not so common in the East, it is a strong swimmer and hardy, often remaining all winter near the swift unfrozen streams of the north.

The Mallard, like most river ducks, is a surface feeder, but is also a quick diver. It comes well to decoys, particularly if due by two noisy birds are tethered with the "blocks." Overhead pass shooting of Mallards will put the sportsman to the extreme test.

To enjoy your trip after Mallards go well prepared against wet weather.

DOMINION Shot Shells



are waterproofed and dependable ammunition for Mallards. Ask for

Canucks

with No. 5 or 6 shot and special heavy loads of 3 1/2 drams bulk powder or 28 grains dense for late fall shooting.

Dominion Cartridge Co. Limited
Montreal, Canada

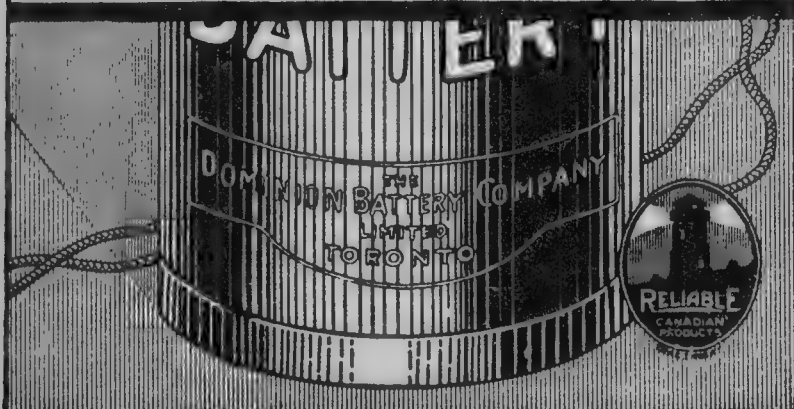


RELIABLE IGNITION

Reliable Ignition Batteries make your electric lighting plant most efficient. They are "Lively and Lasting"—two things that a good battery must be. Reliable Ignition Batteries are best for your telephone, truck, automobile, and for all household purposes. They pay for themselves over and over. A guarantee of satisfactory service printed right on every Reliable Battery box. Equip yourself with a Reliable Flashlight for night farm work. Can't blow out, explode, or set fires. In many sizes and styles. Everyone admires our colored enamelled Tubular Flashlights and Searchlights. Reliable Products are Canadian made and of best quality. For sale by dealers everywhere.

DOMINION BATTERY COMPANY LIMITED, Toronto, Canada

"Lively and Lasting"



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Co-operation in Prince Edward Island

What Has Been Accomplished on the Little Island in the Gulf—By J. A. MacCurrie

THE old saw about the ignorance and indifference of one-half of the world regarding the affairs of the other half can be considerably narrowed down. How little do we who are engaged in agriculture in the West know of the activities of our eastern confreres? I have moved among a small circle of farmers who solemnly believe that in Prince Edward Island the pastures are mowed with a razor and raked with a fine tooth-comb, or that hillsides are preferred to level spots for cropping as it is easier to sweep the hay out from between the boulders, and that farmers make their living mostly by harvesting mussels in the fall and fishing through a hole in the ice during the winter.

My education about farming conditions in Prince Edward Island began when I discovered the progress made in agricultural co-operation in that little eastern island. The conditions under which crops are produced differ widely from province to province, Canadians are all confronted with the same problem of marketing, of placing the highest quality product before the consumer in the cheapest way, of escaping the tariff exacted by the old and wasteful machinery of distribution, and in the East, as in the West, co-operation is solving this problem. Though we may have few common interests in matters of production, our common advocacy of the principle of co-operative marketing makes us all one family, economically, socially and politically.

Prince Edward Island bears about the same relation commercially to the rest of Canada as the Jersey Islands do to Great Britain. Few portions of the Dominion are so intensely cultivated, few sections have more closely approached stability in agricultural practice. Although one-third of the province is still under forest, the remaining portion is so thickly cropped that the average farm has only 50 acres under cultivation, the country blooms like a garden, and pastures descend to the foreshore. Like all well developed farming communities, livestock raising occupies a very prominent position. Even though the average farm has but 15 acres of pasture it carries an average of seven cattle and 10 other hoofed animals.

Co-operation Developed Early

As most of the agricultural produce must find an outlet on the mainland it necessarily passes through many hands, and the islanders early perceived that profitable marketing demanded that they become their own manufacturers, shippers and agents, consequently as far back as 1892, while the West was still being explored and exploited, a co-operative cheese factory was opened, followed in 1894 with a co-operative creamery. The success of these institutions has been such that today all the dairy products manufactured on the island go through co-operatively-owned plants. In 1918 \$750,000 worth of business was done by 3,600 creamery and cheese factory patrons, two-thirds of this being through cheese factories. These factories were financed by the

selling of stock at \$10 per share, all the patrons, practically, are shareholders. In the conduct of the business each shareholder has one vote regardless of the stock he holds. In some companies a dividend is paid, generally six per cent; in others, no dividend is paid, profits being distributed on the system of bonuses, based on the volume of business done with the factory. They are operated by a board of directors and a secretary, the former giving their services gratis. The running of the business depends largely upon the secretary, who is sometimes remunerated by a small salary or by a commission. The maker sells the cheese or butter and distributes proceeds.

Boosting the Poultry Industry

The most marked benefits which co-operation has brought is in the field of poultry marketing. Five years ago Prince Edward Island eggs were by some supposed to be the worst in the Dominion. Prices were eight cents lower than at any other Canadian point. The prevailing June price was 20 cents and September, 23 cents. Peddlars went about the country with a stock of old shop-worn eggs which were so deteriorated by the time they reached the consumer that the poultry industry of that province deserved the bad name under which it labored. Production was low; practically no eggs were obtained in the winter. The birds housed themselves as best they could in some of the other farm buildings, because it was not thought profitable to invest in comfortable quarters for them. The poultry business was looked on as a side line of questionable value.

How often have we seen the same chain of sequence followed the adoption of co-operation? As soon as eggs and live poultry could be disposed of profitably, farmers took an interest in their flocks, production increased and now quality is on a par with that of the most favored poultry-raising sections of the Dominion. Today's prevailing prices at country points prove it. They are as follow:—

P.E.I.	53 cents
Nova Scotia	40-45 cents
New Brunswick	40-45 cents
Quebec	53-57 cents
Ontario	53-58 cents
Manitoba	47 cents
Saskatchewan	40-47 cents
Alberta	49-53 cents
British Columbia	80 cents

In this province, where co-operation has done so much by bringing the farmer a high price for his eggs, it is interesting to note that the price for the same grade of eggs on the table is relatively lower than in any other province.

Charlottetown	55 cents
Montreal	70 cents
Toronto	65-68 cents
Winnipeg	65 cents
Regina	55-60 cents
Calgary	60 cents
Vancouver	85 cents

This latter table is not an absolute indication of consumer's prices, as it



A Scene in P.E.I. Co-operation Started Early and has Made Rapid Strides on the Island.

World-Wide Tractor Industry Established in Canada

With headquarters in Toronto,
Backed by Canadian money,
Operated by Canadian Manufacturers,

A purely Canadian tractor institution is rapidly getting under way.

This institution has purchased outright the interests of the Chase Motor Truck Co. of Syracuse, N.Y. The manufacturing and executive offices have been moved to Toronto. Chase Tractors will hereafter be manufactured in Canada. Not only the domestic trade, but export trade with Great Britain, United States and other foreign lands will be conducted from the Canadian plant in Toronto.

The CHASE TRACTORS CORPORATION, Limited, will conduct a world-wide business in Canadian-made Tractors.

In choosing Canada as the centre for this big enterprise, the manufacturers had in view the great agricultural and industrial future of Canada.

This promises to be a tremendous market in itself. For Canada's vast farm lands cannot be developed without tractors.

Convert Munitions Plant into Tractor Factory

Behind this industrial project are men in a commanding position in the manufacturing world. Not only have they proven that they could produce shells to most exacting

specifications in a highly satisfactory way—but that they could organize in an incredibly short time a plant with a tremendous output. From their plants over five million shells were sent overseas—a remarkable achievement!

The plant and the organization of engineering and mechanical experts that made this record have now been directed to the production of Chase Tractors.

Robert J. Cluff and William J. Cluff, who are organizing the new industry, have converted their large munitions plant into an efficient Tractor Factory.

Here their ideals in manufacturing will find expression in the production of Tractors that are right—in design, in construction, in adjustment.

The Tractors that leave the Chase plant will be as rigidly inspected and as thoroughly reliable as the shells which made Cluff Bros. Munition Plants so successful.

The Chase Tractor—a tested, reliable Machine

With high ideals as manufacturers, and with literally hundreds of Tractors to choose from, Cluff Bros. chose the ideal Tractor on which to establish this business. Not, however, before they had made thorough investigation of the tractor situation, and had consulted with agriculturists in every part of the Dominion. The Chase is the ideal Tractor from the farmer's standpoint.

Simple in design, sturdy, powerful, the Chase Tractor represents nine years of constant engineering study and practical experience in Tractor building.

A low-riding Tractor, it can be used under trees for orchard work, on side-hill work and rough ground. It has no differential gears—thus it gets equal driving power on both rear wheels, giving it amazing power on hilly ground and for overcoming side-draft.

By throwing either rear wheel out of gear the driver can turn the Chase Tractor in very small radius.

The belt power comes directly from the crankshaft and is sufficient to run most farm machines, wood saws, grinders, feed choppers, ensilage cutters, anything up to a 28-inch grain separator.

This Tractor with such improvements in construction as Cluff Bros. ideals of manufacturing demand will prove a most dependable and profitable machine for the farmers to use.

Opportunities in every farming centre for enterprising business men

The Chase Tractor Industry creates openings for men of vision to establish themselves in a profitable business.

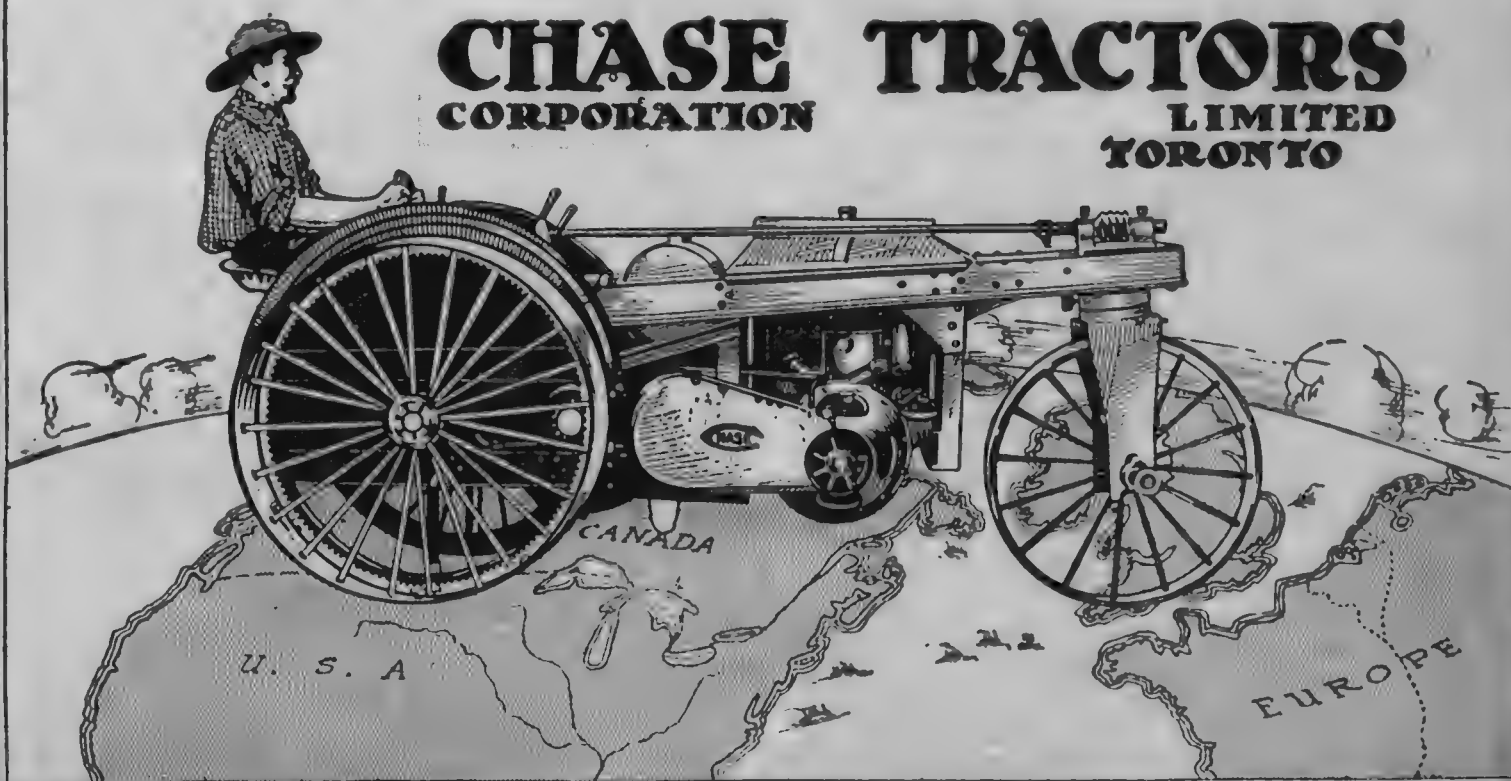
The selling of Tractors will repeat the successes that were made in the sale of automobiles. Hundreds of big selling organizations will grow up within the next year to handle the demand for tractors, and service to tractor owners.

In the aggregate, the profits to be made from selling Tractors will greatly exceed the factory profits. Men who link their fortunes with the Chase industry, who establish themselves locally as Chase dealers, will build up local industries of magnitude.

With an organization such as the Chase Tractors Corporation, Ltd., behind them; with a dependable, efficient Tractor like the Chase to create a goodwill for them, there is no limit within reason to the business a local selling station can create.

The Chase Tractors Corporation, Limited, invites correspondence with men with the business vision and experience to build up big local selling and service organizations.

(Chase Tractors Corporation, Limited, will also manufacture Motor Trucks. Full announcement will be made in the near future)



CHASE TRACTORS
CORPORATION
LIMITED
TORONTO

MADE IN CHASE CANADA



Under Absolute Control

THAT means you can enjoy driving in any weather, on any roads.

Dreadnaught Tire Chains have a grip that none can equal. They go on easily with a special Long-lever Fastener.

Links electric-welded and case-hardened for unusual strength and wear. Rim chains rust-proof. They are finality in chains.

MADE IN CANADA

McKINNON COLUMBUS CHAIN LIMITED
St. Catharines, Ont.

Electric and Fire-weld chains.

Dreadnaught
TIRE CHAINS



The Tracks Save Power

The Cletrac Tank-Type Tractor runs on metal tracks like a locomotive. Three wheels on each side carry the entire weight of the machine and run on the endless tracks which are laid down and picked up as the Cletrac goes along.

This distinctive feature enables the Cletrac to work efficiently on wet or sandy soil, sod, snow or ice. It permits it to go over the seed bed without packing the soil. The Cletrac will work on hills where most tractors fail.

Small But Powerful

The Cletrac is only 96 inches long, 52 inches high and 50 inches wide, enabling it to work up close

to trees and fences, and making it ideal for orchard use. The Cletrac is extremely powerful. It has a speed from 40 to 50 per cent. greater than the average tractor.

The Cletrac does more than plow. It goes right through from plowing to harvesting. In addition, it does the belt work on the farm.

The Cletrac is specially designed to operate on kerosene. More economy.

Write for the illustrated booklet "Selecting Your Tractor."

St. Catharines, Ont.

"Since purchasing my Cletrac I have had it in almost continuous use. Before buying a Tractor I attended a number of demonstrations and investigated to my own satisfaction the merits of the various Tractors that are on the market, finally purchasing the 'Cletrac' in preference to any other make, and I am entirely satisfied with the results I have obtained."

Yours very truly,
Geo. Goffin.

Cletrac
TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

The Cleveland Tractor Co. of Canada
Ltd., Windsor, Ont.
The Cleveland Tractor Service Co.
Ltd., Regina, Sask.

does not take into consideration special quality eggs which are higher. Figures for these are not obtainable, but it is fair to assume that they would be uniformly higher at all points. These figures should answer the statement sub-consciously believed by many city residents that the cost of living is increased by farmers' organizations, which exist for the purpose of obtaining more for agricultural produce.

The provincial poultry organization which has been so instrumental in bringing this era of prosperity to its 3,500 patrons is known as the Canadian Farm Products, Ltd., and operates under a Dominion charter. Last year they handled 843,000 dozen eggs, and paid their members \$300,000. Other business of the association has brought up the total volume to half a million dollars. They have built up their reputation entirely on account of handling quality eggs. Every egg is candled and a difference of five cents is paid between firsts and seconds. Instead of having to search for a market, markets now come to them.

Fifty-three egg circles throughout the island serve as collecting points for the central candling station at Charlottetown. Eggs are not bought outright by the association but at the time of delivery 90 per cent of the value is paid. At the end of the financial year the books are closed and the profits divided on a pro-rata basis. The price that patrons receive during the summer is always a few cents lower than the price offered by outside dealers, but the patrons stick because experience has taught them that the accumulated profit at the end of the year more than makes up the difference.

The profit which the business now affords is responsible for up-to-date methods of production, modern houses and scientific feeding of live poultry for market. Winter production is large. The most approved method of flock selection is followed, an inspector being hired by the co-operative association, who does nothing but cull the flocks of its patrons. The following is the report of the inspector for one season's work:—

Winter Work

Pure-bred flocks inspected.....	88
Flocks approved.....	70
Hens inspected.....	4,560
Hens approved.....	1,017
Males inspected.....	140
Males approved.....	81
Eggs sold from approved flocks, 1,583 settings.	

Summer Work

Average fertility of hatching eggs, about 60 per cent. Average mortality of chicks from eggs, 4 per cent.

Autumn Work

Flocks culled for slaughter.....	190
Hens inspected.....	10,646
Hens discarded.....	4,425
Layers left in flock.....	6,221
Average number of hens in flocks inspected	56

Selection of Breeding Males

Old males inspected.....	54
Old males approved.....	46
Young males inspected.....	1,208
Young males approved.....	228
Breeding males imported (1918)....	76
Breeding females imported (1918) ..	168

The work of the inspector is divided in this way so that his winter activities may be devoted to selecting the best pure-bred hens for the production of eggs for setting during the following hatching season. The fall work is done on grade flocks, with a view of retain-

ing the best layers; unprofitable birds are then slaughtered.

Sheep Men Get Together

Following the success of the other provinces in co-operative wool marketing, Prince Edward Island farmers undertook a light program commencing in 1915, and in three succeeding years the amount of wool handled has been 5,000; 24,000; and 53,000 lbs. The result is so gratifying that wool growers hope to imitate the dairymen and poultry-raisers in crowding out private dealers. In the first three years wool was graded and then sold by tender. After the sale was made, a cheque for the value of his wool; less proportion of the expenses, was sent to each grower. In 1918, the marketing was handled through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. A payment of 40 cents per lb. was made on account on delivery of the wool to the warehouse, and the balance, less expenses, was paid after the wool had been sold.

Maritime sheep men have always been at a disadvantage in marketing their lambs and mutton, owing to lack of stock yard and abattoir facilities. An auspicious start was made in co-operative shipping during the summer of 1919. J. K. King, maritime sheep representative of the livestock branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, was instrumental in the organization of the initial shipments. In all eight car loads have been forwarded to date, comprising 759 sheep and lambs. The cars were consigned to and sold by a Montreal commission firm, and the lowest returns secured realized \$2.50 to \$2.75 per head more than would have been obtained at home. The farmers claim that prices now paid in the country have advanced as a result of co-operative shipments. It must be understood that Mr. King's work is not confined to the island, but he has sown the seed in fertile ground.

Lines of Co-operative Work

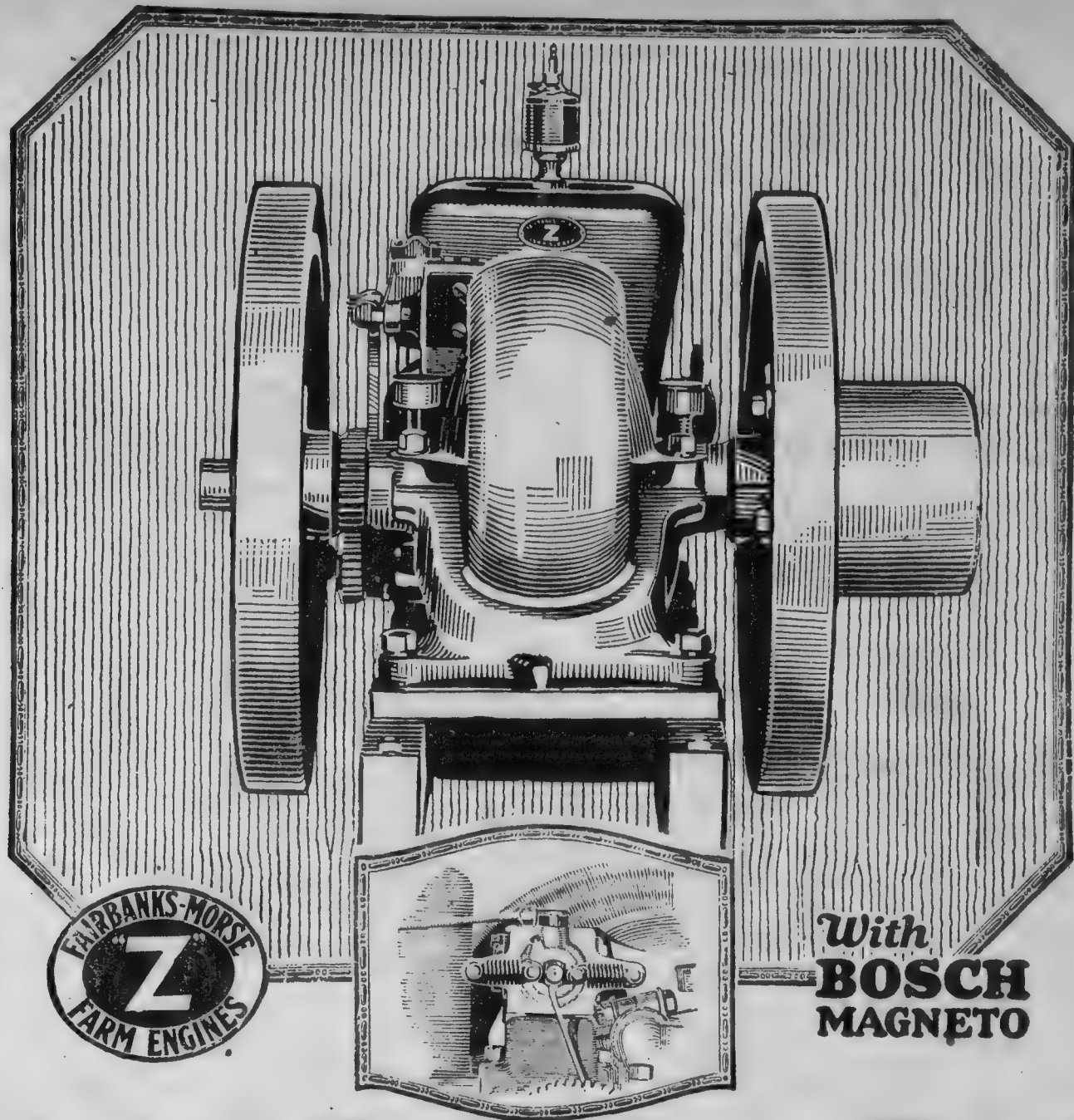
These are the principal lines of co-operative work, which have been undertaken by Prince Edward Islanders, but, in addition, there are 59 farmers' institutes in the province, nearly all of which have done a limited amount of co-operative buying for their members in one or more of the following lines—feed, fertilizers, seeds, spray materials, etc. There are no figures available to show the amount of business done, but in the aggregate it would be quite large. The goods are usually ordered through the secretary, and each member pays cash on delivery, including freight and other charges. A number of institutes have adopted the practice of selling their lambs co-operatively in the fall. Tenders are called for. The successful bidder or his representative is present on the day the lambs are delivered to the shipping point, and as each member delivers his lambs, he receives payment for them. One institute did a business in lambs of \$14,000 in 1918.

No co-ordination of the activities of the various co-operative organizations has been attempted, but the movement of The Canadian Farm Products to establish local branches will probably tend in this direction.

The progress in co-operation on the prairies has been so great that there is a tendency here to feel provincially, as though we were the people, and wisdom would die with us. Recent events tell us so plainly that farmers from coast to coast are moving towards a common goal, so let us extend our good wishes to these co-operative farmers of the far eastern Island, looking to the day when we will be federated in a greater enterprise, a national co-operative union.



Threshing Scene near Ladner, B.C. All the Grain is Sacked at the Machine.



This is a Real Farm Engine

JUST think of the famous "Z" Engine with a Bosch high-tension, oscillating magneto—which delivers a steady succession of hot, intensive sparks. Every farmer in Canada should at once call on the nearest "Z" Engine dealer and see the result of this recent epoch-making combination—FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" ENGINE WITH BOSCH MAGNETO. Mechanical perfection, plus power—and right price—to date sold the "Z" Engine to over 250,000 farmers. This quality and quantity production enabled us to contract for a large proportion of the extensive Bosch facilities for making this one possible "Z" betterment, which establishes a new farm engine standard. And all Bosch Service Stations throughout Canada will assist our dealers in delivering maximum engine service.

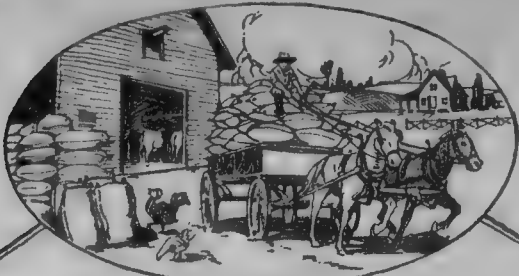
The Canadian

MADE IN TORONTO, CANADA, BY

Fairbanks-Morse

HALIFAX ST. JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO
HAMILTON WINDSOR WINNIPEG SASKATOON
CALGARY

Co., Limited.



The Farmer's Delight
A well filled barn—A well
stocked stable— and a
pipe well filled with—
MACDONALD'S
BRIER
PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

"The Tobacco with
a heart"

The Phone for My Home

Two of the biggest assets of the home—comfort
and safety—are more likely to be liabilities unless
they are preserved and promoted with that wonder-
ful instrument—the telephone.

When sudden illness develops you can call the
doctor and necessary aid.

Distant communities are made intimate neigh-
bors. Outlying districts are brought close to the
heart and business life of the town and city.
The farm, the town and the city are put into close
relation.

Be a part of the community in which you live.
Get in touch with your neighbor. Get the current
prices on all marketable products. Keep in touch
with the social as well as business activities. The telephone enables you "to get in on"
many a quickly planned party.

Kellogg Telephones

make telephoning a pleasure. Kellogg equipped lines are built right from one end
to the other, insuring perfect service.

The Kellogg phone lowers maintenance costs, which
in these times of prohibitive prices is a decided advantage.
The transmitter is one of a type of which there are
nearly 3,000,000 in service today.

The generator is most powerful and will ring all the
bells even with 40 telephones on the line.

The receiver shell and mouthpiece are made of Kellogg
Bakelite, the new durable insulating material.

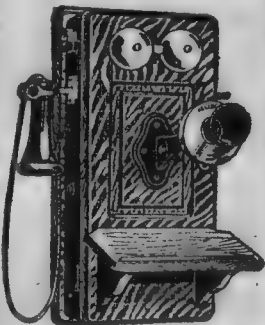
The ringer gives a loud, clear, pleasing tone and ab-
solutely will not stick. It is non-adjustable and will
not get out of order.

Lightning arrester protects the phone from lightning
and all high voltage currents.

You are assured the least possible amount of trouble
with your lines if they are equipped with Kellogg ap-
paratus.

Write for descriptive booklets and prices.

Canada West Electric Ltd.
REGINA SASK.



Learn to Speak Correctly

SPECIAL individual classes in
English will be conducted this
winter at this school for the pur-
pose of helping the student who is back-
ward, the student who never had a chance,
and the student who comes from another
land.

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ful and great interest was displayed in the
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ally or in classes as may be desired.

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Write Dept. G. CALGARY

Why the U.F.A. is in Politics

A Discussion of the Issues Involved in the Cochrane

By-Election—By H. W. Wood

PRESIDENT Wood, speaking at
Cochrane, Wednesday evening,
October 22, said:—

"Some things have happened
in the last day or so that are a
little bit unusual among law-abiding,
sane, sensible people. I don't know
whether such things are usual or not
among a certain class of politicians,
political heelers and time-servers for
the big interests of the east, but as
I happen to have been the storm-centre,
I want to try to tell you something of
what this tempest in a teapot has
been about. Before I begin a dis-
cussion of the principles of the organ-
ization that I represent, and of our
movement, I want to tell you why I
am here. I have no personal interest to
serve whatever. I do not expect to
get anything out of this except in so
far as it brings about an improvement
of the conditions of the people of this
province.

"I did not want to come into this
riding, one reason being that I did
not think I had the time. I hoped that
I would not be called upon, but I have
been invited by the executive of your
political organization chosen by the
people of this district; the people who
are trying to run their own affairs in
their own way, invited me to come out
and discuss the principles of our move-
ment with the people of this district,
and I came.

Politics the Business of the People

"Now if the people of this district
have not got the right to manage their
own affairs, and have not got the right
to ask a man, if they see fit, to come
into this riding, then I have no right
here. If this riding of Cochrane be-
longs to the political machine at Ed-
monton and to the newspapers of
Calgary, I have no right here. The
only question involved is, 'Whose busi-
ness is this any way?' Is it the
business of the people of the Cochrane
riding, or the business of the big in-
terests of the east, represented by a
subsidized press in Calgary, and by the
provincial government at Edmonton,
whom you people wisely or unwisely
elected to office?

"This is a question which we want
to settle. I think it is your business.
What is it you people are doing that is
so terribly bad and that has caused
the whole government of the province
and the press of Calgary to turn against
you? You are just the same people
that used to be in the Liberal and
Conservative parties. Your vote was
perfectly good just as long as you used
it to elect those parties. Now that
you are trying to use it to elect a man
of your own it is all wrong.

"A few days ago the Calgary Herald,
which has been hissing us on to the
Liberal party in the pro-
vince for a long time, said
that it would have to op-
pose the U.F.A. political
movement. They said the
reason they had to do that
was because they were op-
posed to class domination.
I was surprised when I
read that. I do not know
how long the Calgary
Herald has existed, but it
has been in Calgary for the
last 14 years, during my
residence in the province of
Alberta. In that time it
has seen a reign of absolute
class domination in Canada,
and has never once dis-
covered that it was opposed
to it until it began to think
that the U.F.A. movement
in this little riding of Coch-
rane might grow to domi-
nate the Alberta legislature.
Where did it get this
change of heart? Who is it
that started this talk about
class domination? Not one
single word or syllable has
been said by us, but they
have countenanced class
domination for 14 years
that I know of making any
that was

that they wanted to dominate was dom-
inating them, and because the class that
they are afraid may dominate they don't
want to dominate. Now that is all
there is to it. You cannot possibly
make anything else out of it.

"Now they suggest that Mrs. Parlyb
and myself, at Crossfield, gave a 'clean
bill of health' to this government.
Bless your heart, we are not veteri-
narians, and we did not examine it. We
did not determine how sick they are
or how soon they will die. We went up
there on another mission. We did say,
both of us, that the Honorable Chas.
Stewart was an honorable, upright
citizen, doing the best he could under
difficult circumstances, and I reiterate
that. If I have got to tear down the
character of an honorable man in order
to build up something that I want, I am
not going to build it up. If we have
not got better material than personal
slander we had better, as a representa-
tive of the government at Edmonton
told the U.F.A. convention, in 1912:
'Go home and slop your hogs.'

What is Responsible Government

"They have got out a lot of stuff
about sovietism. They say that we are
advocating soviet form of govern-
ment. I am sorry that I do not know
what a soviet government is. I will
tell you what we are trying to do, and
if you know what soviet government
is you can make the comparison. I
think, however, that in some way group
organization is connected with soviet
government. That is all I know about
it, and if the Calgary newspapers
know no more about soviet government
than they do about the U.F.A.—that
is if they are telling the truth—I would
not give a snap of my finger for all
the information they can give you. They
hold me up as a bad Yankee that has
come up here to destroy British respon-
sible government or something of that
sort.

"If by responsible government they
mean the party system on which they
say the democracy of the British Em-
pire has been nourished for the last
200 years, it is no wonder that that
democracy has grown so thin and weak.

"For party government is just about
as thin nourishment as I ever heard of
anybody taking. Mrs. Parlyb has told
you that the British Labor Party in the
House of Commons has been one of the
strongest forces in the government of
that country in recent years. The
Yankees had nothing to do with that.
In old Ontario, a few days ago, where
the bad Yankees did not go and where
the wicked don't trouble them at all,
so far as party government is con-
cerned, the farmers simply kicked the
clock down and kicked it clear out of
the window. We are taking a lead from
old Ontario. Bless her
heart. May she live for-
ever. I thought she was
dead, but she has raised up
something which I think
must be a ghost, because
the old parties are more
afraid of it than the devil
is of holy water. What is
this horrible uprising of the
Bolshevik? It is worse
than the Klu Klux Klans
that they used to have
down south because the
British Empire was never
destroyed by so few people
before.

Partyism at Work
"What is the offence
that you people have com-
mitted? You have gone
around in a quiet way and
organized your people into
little locals and discussed
how you are going to pro-
tect your interests, and
among other things you
have decided that you are
going to use your franchise
more intelligently for your
own interests than you ever
did before. No autocrat
ordered you what to do.
You got together in your
locals and then your



locals got together in convention and decided what you are going to do. You picked out as your candidate my friend Mr. Moore. He is a harmless-looking fellow; you would not think he is vicious. At any rate you decided he was good enough for you. I don't see why you have not got the right to do that, but the government at Edmonton and the Calgary newspapers object to it; they say it is dangerous and all wrong. Yet at Red Deer two or three months ago, they came to us and said, 'We are just alike; we are two of a kind; we are twin brothers. Let us get together, or those bad Conservatives will eat us up.' Now we aren't any better than we were at Red Deer. May be they are. They sent us another proposition from Red Deer the other day. They are very anxious to hook up with us and want to call their candidate in Red Deer a 'U.F.A. Liberal.' Not so in Cochrane; we are a bad lot down here. In Ontario, where they say a great catastrophe has happened, I understand the Liberals have already proposed to the U.F.O. that they form a coalition government. I guess in Ontario they are two of a kind again.

"Now what is all this about? What is all this in the Calgary Herald and that rotten stuff of Jim Weir's? They have said a whole lot of meaningless things that did not explain one single solitary thing to you. They are trying to get you in utter confusion and when they get you there, to appeal to the most vicious elements in you, which are your passion and your prejudice. They are doing that to prevent you from voting as intelligently as you can for the interests of this riding, this province and this Dominion. They say that class organization is going to break down the British constitution. If that is so it is already broken down in Great Britain and Ontario, and if things go on as they are going we won't have but one party in Alberta.

Group Organization Necessary

"What is the U.F.A.? It is a class or group organization; now I don't want any mistake about that. We have never said a word about class legislation. We have never suggested class legislation, but they have talked about it and tried to put it into our mouths. We have never said a word about class domination, but they tell us that is what they are afraid of. I want to discuss this frankly with you for I believe from the bottom of my heart that class organization is the only road along which civilization can travel to safety. I believe in that as I believe in God.

"Where did the idea of class organization come from? The farmers were the last class to begin to organize. Class organization began after the introduction of machinery had created a capitalistic manufacturing class controlling the labor of others. The manufacturers began to combine themselves in order to compete more successfully against other classes. That is really where class organization began, and the farmers are only coming in at the end. The manufacturers' class were not numerous enough to influence governments with their votes, therefore, they combined and used their money to influence governments to eliminate the competition of other nations, and then they had the unorganized classes in their own country absolutely at their mercy. They did this by class organization. That organization went on through all plutocratic groups, and then all the plutocratic groups began to co-operate with each other, not in one organization, but co-operating in different groups against the un-organized, popular, or democratic groups.

"Why did farmers organize as a class? Simply because we were driven to organize in order to develop enough strength to protect our class against their organized competition. The organized autocratic classes that have dominated Canada for the last 20 years have never represented more than five per cent. of the people of Canada, and they have ruled the 95 per cent. with absolute ease. That is the reason we organized, and we have got a right to organize, and it is the only way in which we will accomplish anything.

Groups Can Work Together

"Why did we not take all the people into one organization? Simply because



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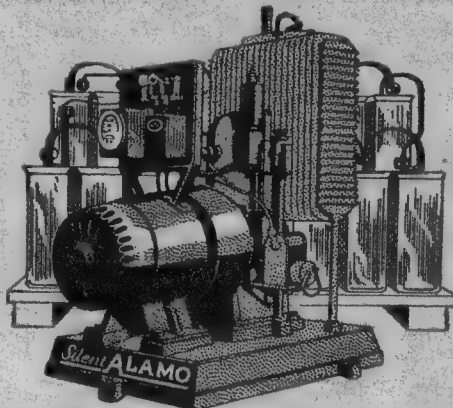
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that would be impossible. We must have some basis of organization. Democratic organization is the most difficult enterprise the human race ever engaged in. What is the common basis which we have as farmers? The farmers of Canada are affected by the economic evils of our social and commercial system all in the same manner and that is why we can organize with a common viewpoint. I was represented as saying, we would not have anything to do with any other organization. There is not a word of truth in that. Labor is affected in a different way by economic evils than we are, and if we were to undertake to organize in one organization the confusion of viewpoints would break us up. But through the thorough organization of both groups we will be able to find common ground on which we can co-operate, and through co-operation we will gradually find a higher and higher level, till we eventually reach the highest level of democracy.

"Through class organization we will get together."

Mobilize Class Opinions

"What is going to be the development of this group organization? How is it going to affect our social system? Each group must go on and organize until it has developed its full strength. What is the strength of our group? We want to mobilize our class opinions. We have never had a class opinion, and the consequence has been that so far as politics was concerned, half of you always went to the polls and killed the votes of the other half. Could anything be more foolish? Our task is to make our class articulate. Fifteen years ago this movement in Cochrane would have been absolutely impossible because our class had no opinion and were guided by blind party prejudice. If we had a class opinion we would not need a platform around which to group ourselves. The manufacturers could not go into politics with their votes because they hadn't one per cent. of the votes, but they had millions of dollars, and through those dollars they exercised class domination. We have not got millions of dollars with which to corrupt the votes of parliament. The only thing we have to protect our interests are our votes, and the only thing you people in the Cochrane riding are trying to do is to use your votes intelligently. I want to say with all seriousness, that the only way to save civilization is to use your votes intelligently for the pro-

tection of your rights and the rights of the common people of the country. The very classes that are fighting you today because you are trying to use your votes in defence of your rights and the rights of humanity, are the people who are doing all they can to prevent the establishment of a League of Nations, simply because the League of Nations means the end of the competitive system and the beginning of a great co-operative democracy.

"Are we organizing these groups of democratic forces to fight against each other? No. Simply that we may co-operate together. How can we meet the manufacturers and thresh out our problems unless we have an organization? The classes have got to get together and solve these problems which confront them. Proportional representation does not amount to anything unless we get these group organizations so that each group can elect to parliament its own representatives in proportion to its strength at the polls. Some one group is bound to ask for something for its own selfish interest because all groups have done that so far, but when all classes are fully organized such demands will be resisted by other classes and these classes will be forced to get together and settle their class differences.

"What does the old party system offer us in the solution of these problems? We have tried it for 200 years and all the time the unrest and dissatisfaction of the people has grown. It offers us no hope. These party groupings rest on no firm foundation, but change from year to year gathering around some set of principles written for them by some autocrat at the top who appeals to the people as individuals. Group organization means government of the people, by the people and for the people. There is going to be a union of autocratic and a union of democratic groups, and the great fight of civilization is going to be between those two groups. If there is anything wrong with our political effort why do they not tell us what it is and tell it like men talking to men about things vital to us all. In spite of their denunciations I believe we have started in the right way to build a real democracy, and they are simply sending their forces of confusion and misrepresentation here to confuse you, and to invite you to drop back into your former low state of political servitude. Are you going to accept that invitation? I do not believe that you are."

Slandering the Farmer

By Richard F. Steele

THE serpentine course of high tariff advocates in Canada, can be easily traced in the devious progress of their latest propaganda. This assault on the intelligence of the average farmer consists in mobilizing numerous special agents, collectors, commercial salesmen and other gadding peddlers into an aggressive phalanx for the dissemination of their sophistical protective theories.

He who runs may read, and he who cannot read, may be just as highly edified by listening to their voices in the wilderness crying: "Scat! You agricultural Bolsheviks!"

Was there ever a greater insult offered the farmer than such a baseless insinuation? It would be difficult to find its parallel in darkest Germany during the reign of the autocratic Hohenzollerns. To compare for one instant the loyal Canadian farmer with a Bolshevik, or even an extreme Socialist, is such an infamous attack upon the bone and sinew of Canadian industry that its boomerang rebound is destined to shatter hopes in many a constituency in Western Canada.

The Canadian farmer a Bolshevik! Why, the solid, sound-sensed farmers today are standing between weak, timorous capital and the attacks of threatening Bolshevikism! Banks, manufacturers, packers, yea, the railroads of Canada, and of our friends across the line, are being protected from industrial radicalism by the ever loyal agricultural classes. Who saved them from German aggression and confiscation? Let the answer come from Vimy Ridge. Canadian farmers' boys are today battling

against Bolshevism around Archangel, Russia.

When There Was a Different Cry

From whose threats rang out a wild cry for the utmost the farmer could produce during the stress of four years of sodden warfare? Why, the lungs of each one of these capitalistic slanderers of our farmers added to the volume of the demand that farmers save the Allies from starvation. The very salesmen who now, with oily tongues, are trying to bunk and con farmers with high tariff fallacies, were, during the war, patting them on their backs and exhorting them to work a little harder. This is a fact, not fancy; truth, not a web of the imagination.

But, unfortunately, there is an element in Canada which is daily manufacturing arguments for the use of the I.W.W., the radical Socialists and the Bolsheviks. It is unnecessary to direct attention to the personnel or the detailed composition of this element. Its spawning grounds are wherever there are foregathered bands of scheming, self-centered politicians.

Just a word or two illustrative of Canadian protection.

Two men are standing in the rain. A third man comes along with an umbrella. He holds it carefully over the head of one of them. The water drips down the back of the other fellow's neck. The man with the umbrella is the Canadian government. The protected one is the capitalist. And the cold rain continues to drip, drip, drip, down the back of the farmer's neck.

—Waskatenow U.F.A. local No. 101.

Meaning of Ontario's Election

The Results Indicate a Radical and Permanent Change—Political

Outlook—By Norman P. Lambert

A REVOLUTION has been in progress in the province of Ontario, but it was not recognized as such until the returns of the recent election were received. It would be a mistake to regard the Ontario election as a mere incident in the political history of that province. The popular mind will be inclined to view the results of the recent campaign in Ontario with the same sort of exhilaration that might be aroused over the victory of "a dark horse" in some athletic contest. Although thoroughly sensational, the extraordinary outcome of the voting in the neighboring province last Monday is of extraordinary importance and significance to the entire Dominion. It was the first practical demonstration in this country that old affiliations are fast becoming obliterated. Despite the expressed alarm on the part of old partisan institutions over the prospect of a departure from the well-worn ruts into which politics had become more or less rigidly fixed, the people of Ontario, and, particularly the rural people, reveal the refreshing fact that the germ of progressiveness has still a fertile soil within the bounds of a community which many of us, in the west at least, have been apt to regard as rather hopelessly reactionary.

More Than a Class Movement

The revolution in Ontario will be regarded very generally as a class movement. But it is much more than that. The number of seats won by the United Farmers of Ontario is the outstanding external feature of the recent election. Despite this fact, however, a more important manifestation was seen in Ontario than the mere triumph of farming peoples over their brethren in the urban centres. It is true that the farmers used strong class arguments in advancing their interests throughout the rural districts of Ontario, but the results of the election show that smaller towns and a portion of the cities were affected by the same radical force which seemed to work its miracles in the counties. Furthermore, the United Farmers of Ontario which was organized originally as an association for developing the principles of co-operation in trading, conducted this election without establishing any sort of separate and distinctive political machine. It has been written by a well-known Frenchman: "The part of the people has been the same in all revolutions. It is never the people that conceives them or directs them. Its activity is released by means of leaders." This, to a great extent, could not be said of the political movement amongst the rural people of Ontario. With them, it was rather a spontaneous uprising of determined opinion. There was no emotion and comparatively little rancor. The spectacle in Ontario could best be described in the words of Mr. Asquith when he said recently: "And then suddenly a moment comes when, for some reason or another, the mass of men open their eyes and join their hands and down goes the Bastille as quickly as did the walls of Jericho."

The fact that the United Farmers of Ontario now represent the largest group of members in the legislature, and yet have no leaders of their own with which to form a government is proof of the spontaneity which placed them in their present position.

Where Principles Dominate

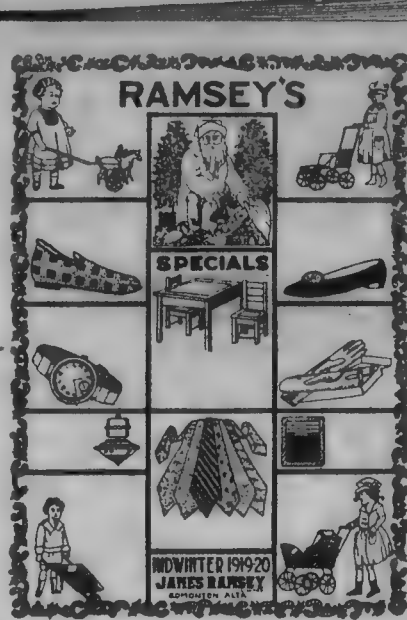
Although the past five years of war involved a loss of treasure in life and money to this Dominion, and left its mark indelibly written upon this country in many respects, one is astonished at times, upon reading or hearing the utterances of political leaders, at the seeming entire ignorance of the events of the past five years. The experiences of the war have, unquestionably, changed the attitude of electorates the world over toward such institutions as old political parties. When men like Lloyd George, President Wilson, Mr. Asquith and General Smuts speak about "A new tide running in the hearts of men," "Humanity has struck its tents," "A new world," etc., what do they mean? If the interpretation of world conditions in such general terms means anything at all, it means that people everywhere, under the pressure of the realities of sacrifice in war, are now beholding such artificial things as political machines in a new and enlightened perspective. It means that men and women, as conclusively shown by the war, think more of the advancement of the great principles of liberty, freedom, democracy than they do of the material welfare of any individual or group of individuals be they banded together for political, commercial or any other kind of preferment. Issues and principles, in other words, have come to mean more than men, even more than the revered and honored traditions led by a few of the past leaders of men.

If it is necessary to leave an example of effective action before the minds of extremist agitators in these days of much suggestion of drastic remedial measures, the United Farmers of Ontario have surely made a valuable contribution to the present political situation in Canada. The revolution in Ontario has been the right kind of a revolution. It naturally adopted constitutional means of expressing itself rather than employing the uncompromising course of direct action. This is probably the best immediate contribution of the Ontario election to the whole life of the Dominion. This orderly upheaval in Ontario bears the same and safe marks of a movement which has emanated from the soil. It brings forcibly to mind, moreover, the great truth that Canada, in more ways than one, possesses her greatest asset in her agricultural resources. If the results of the Ontario election can be taken as an indication of the participation to a greater extent than heretofore, of the farmer in public affairs, then nothing but good can come out of this condition, in whatever way it may be viewed. It will be a good thing for Canada generally if farmers who, for too long a period, have been too remote from the actual carrying on of

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federal and provincial business, are now to play a bigger part in it for themselves. For one thing, it will tend to impress upon Canadian thought, more than ever before, the truth almost submerged by the doctrine of a false national policy, that economically the future of this country lies in a proper consideration of her latent agricultural wealth. The experience of a closer connection with public affairs, too, will have the wholesome effect of making a bigger and broader citizen out of the farmer who possibly has never been very prone to see conditions from the viewpoint of his friends in the city and town. There should be developed out of this election in Ontario an infinitely greater measure of co-operation between town and country than has been evident in the past. The fact that the political revolt which gained its impetus in Ontario amongst the rural people, carried into office 11 Labor candidates, several of whom carried with them the official approval of the farmers, contains promise of interesting future developments. After all, the farming class of this country could perform no greater service than as political mediators to lead Labor on the one hand and Capital on the other, along the national highway to successful co-operation. In many respects, the Canadian farmer for generations will represent in himself the interests of both the laboring man and the capitalist, and therefore, primarily, ought to be able to act as a wise mediator in the solution of the industrial problem.

Price of Statesmanship

The only danger in the Ontario situation is that a full sense of responsibility has not accompanied the strong impulse for new things, as expressed in the recent election. The farmers having elected the largest group of representatives, are now confronted with the serious task of directing the administration of the entire province. Whether they shall be able to do so or not, remains to be seen. Not possessing in their ranks any man with parliamentary experience, it may be necessary for the farmers to coalesce with other political elements in the province. If their period in office should not prove beneficial to Ontario as a whole (and there will be influences at work to hamper and trammel the farmers in their efforts), the danger will be in the ultimate reversion to reactionary and undemocratic government. The Anglo-Saxon in every country has shown a willingness to compromise and a marked disposition to cultivate the bi-party system in politics rather than a series of groups. Nevertheless, the group system would seem to be inevitable in Canada for an indefinite period. The legislature in Ontario, undoubtedly, will be the scene of three, or perhaps four, groups during its next three or four sessions. If the present independent, agrarian movement persists and succeeds in the Dominion field, the House of Commons before very long will also become divided into groups. Whether this is desirable or not, it comes as the unavoidable consequence of a period of politics in which principles were sacrificed in behalf of partisan interests, and in which the lust of private gain was too often mistaken for the desire for public service. The present evidence of group politics in Canada is the price that has to be paid for years of barren statesmanship. Out of it all, in time, may arise the leadership for which the country is vainly looking at the present moment. A hundred years ago, in the era following a great European war, leaders were born who left their worthy contributions to history. Possibly it is not too much to hope that in the present climacteric period involving every civilized country in the world, Canada may be blessed with the gift of real and lasting statesmanship. That, indeed, would be a reward for which the present trying time in our national career would have been fully worth while. Ontario, today, is a symbol rather than a complete event in the life of the Dominion.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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Milling Sprouted Wheat

By Dr. F. J. Birchard

THE value of flour milled from sprouted wheat is now being studied in the Grain Research Laboratory, Department of Trade and Commerce, Winnipeg, and, while as yet there has not been sufficient time to complete the large number of tests necessary in any investigation of this character, certain definite results have already been obtained which are of great interest. A full report, giving the detailed results and the methods employed, will be published later, but, as the subject is of particular importance, it has been thought advisable to publish, at this time, a preliminary statement setting forth the chief facts which have been established as a result of these tests.

The samples tested were, for the most part, graded by the inspector, "no grade," "No. 3 northern rejected," "tough or damp." Great variations were observed in the amount and degree of sprouting of the different samples of this grade, and since, in addition, the character of the original wheats differed widely before sprouting occurred, great care had to be exercised in drawing conclusions from the milling and baking results. It was thus at times difficult to decide whether any particular defect in baking quality should be attributed to the results of sprouting or to the inherent quality of the original wheat. In certain cases it was apparent that the original wheat contained a considerable number of starchy kernels or was otherwise of inferior quality. In others it was found that the district in which the grain originated was known to produce wheat of comparatively poor quality. Without doubt many of the poor results can be explained in this manner but to what extent the deterioration should be referred to the causes mentioned, or to the sprouting, it was not always possible to determine. From the series of tests which have been completed, however, it would appear that the following general conclusions are warranted.

Sprouting Detrimental

As regards the milling value the sprouting must be regarded as detrimental since the scouring loss is increased and the yield of flour decreased. This loss was found in general to increase with the amount and degree of sprouting though, excepting in those cases where the sprouting was comparatively severe, the scouring loss due to this cause alone was too small to be detected on the experimental mill.

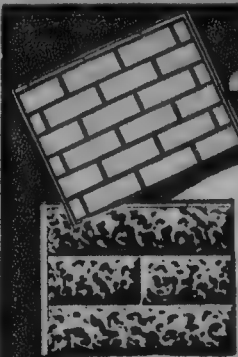
As regards the baking quality, the most marked characteristic was the greatly-increased loaf volume when the ordinary baking methods were employed. This was observed in every case where the original wheats were hard, even when the sprouting was far advanced. It was noticed, however, that with this decided increase in loaf volume, the texture of the loaves suffered considerably, though, when the baking method was modified so as to produce a smaller loaf, a corresponding improvement in the texture was obtained. The color of the bread from the sprouted wheat, when milled alone, was generally poor, though, in those cases where the sprouting was not severe, a certain improvement was noticed. It should be particularly noted, however, that when a mixture was made of flour from wheat, grading No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 northern, and various percentages up to 25 of flour from sprouted wheat, containing a large proportion of hard kernels, both the color and texture were invariably improved, but this improvement could not be obtained if the original wheat was of inferior quality.

The absorption was found to be slightly decreased in every case. The general appearance and shape of the loaves from the blended flour was excellent in every way, and the improvement obtained by blending the flour from sprouted wheat with normal wheat was very marked as regard these characteristics.

Should Be Blended

In conclusion, it should be noted that the best results with flour from sprouted wheat are to be obtained by mixing the flour with that milled from

Continued on Page 40



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Business and Finance

Cash Markets for Farmers

NO one class in the country will benefit more through the success of the new Victory Loan than the farmers. Cash for the product of the farmer must be produced. How? By credit. By means of the government loans to which Canada has been so generously subscribing during past years. Canada's big market was overseas; but the money to buy our products was not available. So Canada had to find the money.

Since 1914 the increase in the value of our foodstuff exportations has increased enormously. Between 1914 and 1918 it increased from \$196,909,312 to \$385,746,765, and increase of 90 per cent. The growth in the amount of foodstuffs produced in Canada for the same period was 95 per cent. The export of cattle, sheep, swine and horses jumped from \$9,265,348 to \$34,741,612; of bacon, ham, pork, cheese and butter from \$23,413,228 to \$92,676,261; of hay from \$1,787,050 to \$7,566,491; of wheat and flour from \$138,300,295 to \$212,631,293.

Canada has extended credits to Great Britain for the purchase of dairy products to the amount of \$69,055,708; for the purchase of bacon \$5,000,000; for the purchase of wheat \$173,500,000 directly and \$100,000,000 through Canadian banks.

And in order to enable the farmers to market their products further credits must during the present year be granted.

The credit will be obtained through the new Victory Loan.

Taxing Profiteers

The news that there is likely to be a strong effort made in Britain to see that profiteering fortunes, made during the war, are turned into the public treasury, will inspire similar action elsewhere. The proposed motion of Lord Buckmaster "that further taxation should be instantly imposed," will probably have the effect, according to the parliamentary correspondent of the London Times, of calling public attention to the expropriation of war fortunes.

It is scarcely to be expected that the average citizen will submit to more taxation unless those who have grown fat during the war are compelled to surrender the profits made out of the necessities of all the people. If such a resolution be moved, and there seems to be no doubt of the intention of the government to introduce it, the example of the British government should, and most likely will, be followed in all Anglo-Saxon countries which were engaged in the war.

Says the Ottawa Citizen: "The election of democratic bodies like the U.F.O. in this province, and the likelihood that the agriculturists interests will dominate the next federal house, would seem to make it certain that legislation of the sort now contemplated in Britain will find ready sponsors in the Dominion."

Germany is Doing It

War fortunes must be expropriated in the European belligerent countries, or there must be a capital levy if the nations are to have a fighting chance to pull through. Already such a step is contemplated in Germany. It may be advanced that Teuton methods are not in favor just now. Perhaps not, but the truth is that most of the belligerent countries find themselves perilously near the same financial condition as that in which Germany discovers herself, and what is good for the German trouble is just as good for the same trouble elsewhere. There is no nationality to bankruptcy or national insolvency. Moreover, the German plan is strictly British, for it was proposed in Britain first, during the war.

Under this method the minimum which each owner of a fortune will be liable to give will be ten per cent. and the maximum 65 per cent. The owner of a capital of one million marks will be forced to give one third to the fatherland. Limited companies, under which most industries operate, will be forced to give only ten per cent. of their capital and reserves.

The significant feature of the situa-

tion is that the proposal to expropriate war fortunes is seriously put forward, and by responsible ministers of the British administration. It is no longer possible to shout down such proposals by denouncing them as socialistic or confiscatory. The plain fact is that the country is "up against it" and that the injustice of permitting great fortunes to be made out of the needs of the nation and held for private use is made plain to all. The British example should be carefully noted in this country.

The Individual and the War Debt

If Canada had tried to finance its war expenditure by foreign, instead of internal loans—supposing that to have been possible—the condition of Canada would have been vastly more serious today. Our debt to external creditors would have been over \$4,500,000,000, and to pay the interest at the current rate would have involved the export of about \$230,000,000, worth of Canadian products yearly without any corresponding imports.

There has been a vast increase of Canada's internal debt because of the war. For a period of years, too long to estimate with any degree of certainty, all the people of Canada, as taxpayers, will have to pay about \$120,000,000 a year as interest on the war debt to the much smaller number of Canadians who hold war bonds.

But when we get down to concrete cases instead of dealing in the mass the debt burden of two billions does not look so hopelessly large. The interest amounts to about \$15 per year per head. Every man or woman who has been able to buy three hundred dollars' worth of Victory Bonds—and their numbers run up into hundreds of thousands—will get annually, in interest from the government, a little more than enough to pay his or her share of the taxation due to war debt. In other words, their savings cancel their share of the debt.

Victory Bonds as an Investment

A wise investor, in making an investment, considers several things.

The first of these is the security behind the concern or corporation in which he purposes to invest.

Another is the interest he will gain.

A third is the possibility of requiring the capital so invested for other purposes and the likelihood of finding it available.

A Victory Bond fills all these requirements satisfactorily. There is no other way in which you can invest your money with such absolute security. In most investments the security is represented in values subject to fluctuation; in the case of a Victory Bond there is no fluctuation because the security is the entire wealth of Canada—its mines, fisheries, forests—everything to which we refer as "resources."

The Rate of Interest is High

Most investments which yield a high rate of interest have the element of speculation about them; usually they are subject to fluctuation and there is always the possibility of losing money. In the case of a Victory Bond the rate of interest is not only high but it will remain high.

And it is paid half-yearly.

As for the third requirement, there is no more liquid form of investment than Victory Bonds. They can be turned in to cash at any time. Banks are always ready to loan cash on them.

A Canadian Victory Bond answers every requirement of an ideal investment.

Wildcats and Victory Bonds

Unfortunately, it is those who can least afford it who are usually the victims of the smooth swindlers who are out after "easy money" and bait their hooks for the unwary with the lure of fabulous returns on money put into their "get-rich-quick" schemes. The small investor thinks that, because of his little stake, he must make big profits. As a matter of fact, it is he who can least afford to take chances. This is effectively argued in an editorial:

1869 — 600 Branches — 1919

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The Wildcat's Kittens—which are wildcats, not sables, in the Saturday Evening Post:—

Investors are continually reminded that they will never get rich if they do not take a chance. The rule works the other way. Only after a man is rich can he afford to take chances. And, as post mortems on strong boxes show, once a man ventures out of the business field with which he is familiar he makes a loss oftener than a profit. But millionaires do not take their chances in advertised stocks. There are some exceptional cases of poor men who have made money out of one of them, just as there are men alive who won the capital prize in the Louisiana State Lottery. Flyers for rich and poor alike usually end in a nose dive and something bent or busted. The only business in which a poor man can afford to take a chance is his own business, the one he really knows all about, or some tried and seasoned concern about which he has trustworthy information. And no matter whatever else he holds, he should buy into that great public business in which he has a directing vote—the United States government. Liberty Bonds are today on a sound investment basis. Shrewd investors of large means are buying big blocks of them. It is axiomatic that the smaller a man's savings, the smaller the chance he can afford to take with them."

The advisability of the small investor seeking a safe proposition for his funds and taking a reasonable return rather than making an effort to get rich over night, can be particularly emphasized now that the Victory Loan campaign is on.

To Protect Returned Men

An attempt to evade the provisions of section 61 of the Soldier Settlement Act, which forbids the charging of commissions on land sold to returned soldiers, has been promptly met by the Soldier Settlement Board. The board has ruled that its superintendents must refuse to permit the purchase of land which has changed hands after October 1.

It has been brought to the attention of the board that certain persons, in order to secure commissions on sales of land to soldier settlers, have become owners of property required for soldier settlement and have attempted to resell at augmented prices, in this way securing a commission. This practice was foreseen by the framers of the Soldier Settlement Act, and section 61 specifically provides that no person shall charge any fee or commission, or "advance of price" in connection with the sale of land to a soldier settler.

Dairy and Hog Products

It is the consensus of opinion of Canadian officials who have visited Europe that the future of the export trade in dairy products is assured. In England butter is everywhere at a premium and Canadian cheese continues to hold its good reputation.

H. S. Arkell, livestock commissioner, who has recently returned from overseas, states that the shortage of milk and dairy products in Great Britain is unprecedented. The same is true of other European countries. The scarcity and high price of concentrated feed is to some extent responsible for this. The condition is so general as not quickly to be remedied. It is further responsible for retarding the increase of swine production and the restoring of the normal requirements of fat.

This statement from the livestock commissioner should give confidence, not only to dairy farmers, but to those who are able to raise hogs.

Some Plain Business Logic

The trend of recent world events deeply affects Canadians. The real reward of victory will come to the country that quickly changes from destruction to production, and takes advantage of the opportunity to supply the world scarcity of foodstuffs and other products. To enable Canada to seize these opportunities, capital, in large amounts, is essential, and this can only be secured if all the citizens of Canada give united support to the Victory Loan.

\$1,600 A Minute

THE insurance companies of America pay out to their policyholders and beneficiaries during the year an average of about \$1,600 per minute for every working hour during the year.

Life insurance is no longer a theory. Nearly two hundred years ago it was established upon a thoroughly scientific foundation and to-day there are no other institutions more entirely dependable than the life insurance companies of the world.

The amount of good accomplished by the life companies is incalculable. Homes have been saved from the mortgagee; widows delivered from lives of slavish toil; sons and daughters have been educated and made useful and influential citizens—all through the good offices of the life insurance companies. But only those who have personally invested in life insurance secure its benefits for their families.

The Mutual Life of Canada is among the pioneers in Canadian Life Insurance and has proved its quality by nearly fifty years of ever increasing usefulness. Our insurances amount to over—

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1. *Security.*

SHREWD men are buying Victory Bonds because Victory Bonds are backed by Canada's guarantee that she will repay the full amount stated on the face of the bond—the five-year-bonds on November 1st, 1924; and the fifteen-year bonds on November 1st, 1934. And she not only binds herself to pay the money back, but she pledges all of her vast resources as security for her promise.

2. *Income.*

SHREWD men are buying Victory Bonds because the interest return is unusually good considering the absolute security. You will be paid 5½% per year on Victory Bonds—2½% more than you can get in the Savings Banks. Unlike many other investments, you have absolutely no worry as to the prompt payment of the interest.

3. *Saleability.*

SHREWD men are buying all the Victory Bonds they can pay for now and all they will be able to pay for during the next ten months under the instalment plan, because they know that if at any time they should need ready money they can sell them. There will always be a ready market for Victory Bonds.

4. *Advancement in Price.*

SHREWD men are buying Victory Bonds because they consider them to have an excellent prospect of advancing in price.

ALL of Canada's previous issues of Victory Bonds have advanced. You can sell your Victory Bonds 1917 and 1918 even in this short time—one and two years—and get more than par for them. What will Victory Bonds be worth when the world finally gets back to a normal basis—when interest rates come down—when Canada will be able to borrow again at 4%, or even less?

WAR conditions have created the opportunity for you to buy the very best of Government securities on unusually attractive terms. Do not miss such a good investment opportunity, but buy to your limit.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee, in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

Manitoba Grain Growers

Special Notice to Secretaries

THREE things. First, it is now three weeks since the day of the "Drive." There are still a very considerable number of secretaries who have not yet reported. The blanks are in your hands. Get on to the job. Send in your figures and give the office at least half a chance to make good.

Second—Some secretaries have already been receiving dues for 1920. That's a mighty good line, but please note this: Never send in any dues without making it perfectly clear on which year they are to apply. This is of the very first importance for our Central office bookkeeping.

Third—The new members ought, every one of them, to be supplied with this year's Year Book. Secretaries are requested to see to it that on one is missed. If you haven't got them drop a line to Central and they will be sent by return mail.

The Brandon Campaign

Brandon district is leading the way so far as Manitoba is concerned, in prosecuting the campaign for political action. They began with a splendidly successful series of meetings during the week, October 20 to 25. Workers who have addressed meetings in the district in past years report that the whole situation is transformed. Where there was indifference and reluctance and opposition, there is now interest and activity. The enthusiasm for political action is universal. Despair of any progressive action by the Union government, the reports of the outstanding success of the United Farmers of Ontario and the contagion of the enthusiasm of the Assiniboia farmers, have combined to raise local feeling to a white heat. Men who till a very recent period pinned their faith to one or other of the "historic" parties are as never before, enrolling in support of the independent movement, and the feeling of confidence in the strength and unity of the common people is growing with every passing day.

The meetings held covered the following 11 points: Butler, Sinclair, Reston, Pipestone, Woodnorth, Cromer, Beresford, Kemnay, Terence, Little Souris and Douglas. They were arranged with political action as the main objective, and every address kept this definitely in view. The trio of speakers were able to combine their efforts in particularly happy and effective fashion. R. A. Hoey, dealt with the great national issues and the high ideals of social progress, economic justice, political honor and national welfare, which actuate the farmers' movement. Mrs. Gee, representing the Women's Section, made an earnest presentation of the necessity for women taking up their political and community responsibilities and standing with their men for the removal of the handicaps and injustices which still retard the progress of the people. T. L. Guild, in a forceful and practical way, dealt with the actual steps demanded by the situation, pressing home the futility of expecting better things from men financed by the big interests, and urging immediate and thorough organization for securing the funds necessary for an election campaign. The response to this combined appeal was wholly gratifying. At every point the local area was apportioned to men who undertook the task of seeing every elector, presenting the cause to him (or her, for the women electors are not being neglected), and soliciting a contribution to the campaign fund. In addition to the speakers above mentioned, Robert Forke, of Pipestone, addressed the meetings at Sinclair, Reston and Pipestone, stating in no uncertain tones his confidence in the new movement and his personal adherence to it.

This was only the beginning of the campaign. As these words are written the second week's double series of meetings is being carried on. It will cover twice as many points as the first week's series and includes in the list of speakers, Norman P. Lambert, Miss Mary P. McCallum, Miss Roe, John Kennedy,

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

E. E. Bayne, W. H. English, J. M. Allan and D. G. McKenzie. Arrangements are in process of completion for a few later meetings to be held at Brandon, Virden, Oak Lake and other large centres in the constituency, to be addressed by speakers of outstanding ability, and thus have the whole campaign wound up before the District Grain Growers' Convention, which is to be held in Virden, on November 12.

Reports from the districts of Portage, Neepawa, Dauphin and Souris, indicate that analogous action will be under way in each of them in the near future. The districts' boards are getting together and consulting earnestly as to plans, methods and possibilities.

Lisgar District Convention

The annual convention of the Lisgar district association was held at Manitou, on the afternoon of Monday, October 27. In spite of the fact that the snow deterred a good many, there was an attendance of well up to 100, including the following contingents from local associations: Pilot Mound, seven; Dunston, ten; Thornhill, nine; Mather, one; Shadeland, 12; Manitou, 11; Myrtle, three; Marrinhurst, five; Kaleida, ten; Crystal City, three.

The election of officers for the coming year was the first business taken up and issued as follows: President, George Compton, of Darlingford; vice-president, A. D. Craig, of Clearwater; secretary, W. M. Webb, of Marrinhurst; directors, G. H. Doney, of Thornhill; H. St. Clair Richmond, of Mather and Mr. Gorrell, of Pilot Mound. In the choice of a district representative on the provincial board, Peter Wright, of Myrtle, was re-elected, and for the district representative on the board of the provincial Women's Section, the choice fell upon Mrs. F. Rinn, of Kaleida.

After addresses on the work of the women in the movement, by Mrs. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, and Mrs. Sloane, of Roland, the subject of independent political action was introduced by a resolution endorsing the action taken by the provincial convention last January, and pledging the district association to its best endeavors to take up the responsibility and to promote the cause. After discussion this motion was passed without a dissenting voice. The new district board met in the evening and discussed at length the whole situation and it is expected that active measures will shortly be taken to arouse the interest of certain local areas that have been to some degree neglected, and to provide for definite forward propaganda.

Souris Activities

Souris district had a good series of meetings during the week beginning October 20. The series had been locally arranged, and the planning is good evidence of the practical local initiative which is a growing feature of the movement generally. Miss Finch, of the Women's Section, and D. G. McKenzie, of Forrest, were the speakers.

On Monday evening a splendid meeting was held in the splendid school building at Verona. There was a large attendance. The local board had been at work, the "drive" had been successfully taken up and the meeting closed with a most enjoyable social and lunch. Verona is a good place to go to.

On Tuesday evening, Arthur School was the point visited. There were about 40 in attendance. Following Miss Finch's address a local Women's Section was organized with Mrs. Ashmore as president and Mrs. Ramsay as secretary.

On Wednesday, in spite of a severe storm, there was an attendance of about 20 at Cranmer. Cranmer is looking forward to the opening shortly of one of the finest country schools in the pro-

vince. Here the Women's Section, formed some time ago, was re-organized, and given a fresh start, with Mrs. C. Lang as president and Mrs. C. Millard as secretary.

At Goodlands, on Thursday evening, in spite of a bad night, a good meeting was held. Assisted by Miss Finch, the women organized a Women's Section, with Mrs. James as president and Mrs. Adam Johnson as secretary. A dance and a lunch brought to a close a very enjoyable evening.

On Friday evening, about 40 Grain Growers and their wives met at Mountainside. Here also a Women's Section was organized with Mrs. Ransom as president and Mrs. A. H. Dougall as secretary. A pleasant social and lunch followed the meeting.

The speakers are enthusiastic over the kindness and cordiality of the entertainment provided for them during this week. They were made to feel at home wherever they were, and the manifest interest in the movement and its progress made it a pleasure to be among them. The locals are looking around them and are discussing what they can do to promote organization at four new points, Princess, Croydon, Mimosa and Hernefield. This local area will be heard from when Souris comes to organize for definite independent political action.

Springfield in Political Action

The supporters of the new national policy in Springfield are going to place a candidate in the field at the next federal election. This was the unanimous decision arrived at by a meeting of the district workers held in Oakbank public hall, on Saturday last. The meeting was one of the most representative ever held by the Grain Growers of Springfield. No speakers were brought in from outside the constituency to sway the minds of the audience. The difficulties presented by the diversity of population were not overlooked, but as the local men, one after another, got up and pointed out the great need for action and the opportunity afforded by the present hour, the conviction ripened in the minds of the audience that we must make a fight, and when Chairman R. Fisher, put the question, there was not a single negative vote. The chairman spoke of the pressing need for the fiscal reforms contained in the Farmers' Platform. District Director Edie spoke briefly and asked for full discussion, especially from the doubters and pessimists. G. S. Tovell emphasized the national character of the platform and took strong objection to Hon. A. Meighen's Woodstock speech. W. B. Harvey insisted that there was a duty incumbent on the farmers as the best organized section of the middle class, to put themselves in a position which would enable them to stand up for the interests of the general public, in the conflicts between capital and labor. Mrs. A. A. Wilson adverted to the need of getting more women into the movement. Wm. Brett, R. B. Wilson, J. C. McDermott and others contributed to the discussion on campaign tactics.

The meeting concluded by appointing a committee consisting of Bruce Edie, G. S. Tovell, W. B. Harvey, J. Fisher, J. Holland, E. Edmunds, with instructions to proceed with the organization work and report to the annual district convention, and "unless there is progress to get off the job."

A Dirty Trick

Yes, it was a vile and dirty trick, utterly unworthy of any one who should be in the ranks of such a movement as ours. We never heard of them till the other night. Had never dreamed such people existed. But they do. There's a few of them. Surely only a few.

On being presented with the Year Book, published at a very high cost

by the association, they carried their copies downstairs in the schoolhouse and deliberately threw them away without reading them. We talk of co-operation, but that is the very antithesis of co-operation. That is mad, fool, waste. The Year Book is published with a view to helping. It is not a very pretentious volume, but it does not deserve to be thrown away. If a man really doesn't want it he ought at least to have gumption enough to leave it with the secretary who is quite likely to find some one who will appreciate it. But every Grain Grower ought first to read, and second to keep for reference the Year Books as they come.

A Live Local

The local association at Mather, organized within the present year, is one of the most active of our branches. It has completed its organization by establishing a Women's Section, which recently issued a program for its work for the coming year. A few days ago the board issued its program for the work of the general association for the year, which we take pleasure in printing below. Initiative and originality of this kind, are the very best evidence of the vitality and the best guarantee of the permanence of our movement. What other local will be the first to follow Mather's example!—

Program Mather Grain Growers' Association 1919-20

President, E. B. Hopper; vice-president, J. S. Bale; secretary-treasurer, H. St. Clair Richmond; directors, W. Ford, A. E. Logan, R. A. Bere, A. Daly, A. Yuill, C. Myall.

Our Watchword

Give us men,
Men who when tempest gathers,
Grasp the standard of their fathers,
In the thickest fight.
Men who strike for home and altar
(Let the coward cringe and falter),
True as truth, though lorn and lonely,
Tender, as the brave are only.
Men who tread where saints have trod,
Men for country, home and God.
Give us men. I say again,
Give us men.

—Bishop of Exeter.

Program

November 7, 1919—The Future of the Draft Horse. Success of the Milking Machine.

December 5, 1919—Light and Power on the Farm. The Delco Lighting System; its cost and operation. Annual meeting. Election of officers, etc.

January 2, 1920—Gas Tractor on the Farm. Their cost and utility.

February 6, 1920—A Beef Ring. How it is worked.

March 6, 1920—Fencing the Farm. Summer pasturage at home versus the herd or boarding-out system.

April 2, 1920—High Winds. How can we counteract their action?

May 1, 1920—The Farmers' Pests. How shall we combat the noxious weeds. What treatment shall be accorded the officer who fails to enforce the law.

June 5, 1920—Annual picnic.

July 3, 1920—The Patronage System. The political healer versus the man who doles out the dope.

August 7, 1920—Grass hoppers. Can they be successfully dealt with.

September 4, 1920—Unprofitable Leaks in Farm Management.

October 2, 1920—Profitable Hog Raising. Substitutes for expensive food-stuffs. The necessity for a hog pasture.

November 6, 1920—The Farmer's Girl and Boy. The necessity of suitable amusement. Rural picture shows, etc.

December 4, 1920—The Other Fellow's Troubles and Our Own Advantages. A personal chat with ourselves. Annual meeting. Election of officers, etc.

Convention Date Correction

The Brandon district association will hold its annual convention at Virden, on Wednesday, November 12, and not on November 17, as was stated in error on this page last week.

United Farmers of Alberta

Distribution of Relief

INFORMATION regarding the distribution of relief is given in a letter from the Hon. C. R. Mitchell, provincial treasurer, in reply to the following resolution received from the Devon local at McNally, Alberta:—

"Owing to the fact that in the last three years, 1917, 1918 and 1919, our district has been dried out to the extent that many of the farmers are without feed for their stock, and without the means to buy it. Also without the means to provide necessary food and clothing for their families, and in many cases will require seed grain for the coming year.

"Could not the government arrange with the local banks to make the necessary loans to the farmers, the government guaranteeing the banks against loss? This matter is most urgent and requires immediate attention."

The provincial treasurer's reply follows:—

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing copy of resolution from the Devon local No. 134, regarding seed grain and relief, and suggesting that the government arrange with local banks for the necessary loans to farmers, the government to guarantee the banks against loss.

"In this connection I may say that the federal and provincial governments have, during the past week, come to an understanding as to the part to be taken by each government in connection with the distribution of relief. It is now a matter of working out the details and arranging for the securing and distributing of such relief as may be considered necessary. I may say that the provincial government will undertake the distribution of relief on patented lands as well as unpatented lands, and the municipalities will be asked to undertake the distribution of relief within the municipal areas. In the latter case it is probable that the government will guarantee any indebtedness which the municipality may incur at the local banks in connection with this work. We have not yet decided as to the class of provisions which will be included in the relief distributed, but I feel safe in saying that the relief will be limited to a very few items.

"The government, up to the present, has gone as far as possible in the way of providing road work in order to tide matters over until the cold weather sets in, and in view of the heavy demand for labor during recent weeks, which has not by any means been met, the government does not see the necessity of launching into a relief campaign at the present moment. Our advice is that up to the present time actual distress is not wide-spread, and we believe that so far we have been able to take care of the situation with our road work and the supplying of labor to those who are willing to leave home for that purpose.

"Yours very truly,
"C. R. MITCHELL."

Coal and Flour

In a later press announcement, Premier Stewart is quoted as describing the relief measures decided upon as follows:—

"By agreement with the Dominion government, relief will take the form of coal and flour. In organized municipalities, the supervision and distribution of this relief will be in the hands of the various municipal councils, they borrowing the necessary money direct for this purpose with the guarantee of the province. In unorganized districts, the government will take full responsibility for the supervision and distribution of relief through the department of public works administered by Hon. A. J. McLean.

Cabinet Committee

"In addition to the foregoing, and in view of the fact that the department of agriculture already has the question of seed grain distribution and the locating of fodder for districts where feed is short under way, it has been thought advisable by the government to have the whole question of relief co-ordinated in a cabinet committee, which will

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

consist of Hon. Messrs. Marshall, Mitchell and McLean.

"These arrangements are similar to the arrangements which have been entered into by the province of Saskatchewan with the Dominion government."

Brutus Wants Candidate

"Whereas the Medicine Hat federal constituency having now reached a stage in its organization for independent political action, where we believe that it is not only advisable but necessary that a candidate should be nominated;

"Therefore be it resolved that we ask the executive of the Medicine Hat U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. district association to call a convention for the purpose of selecting and nominating a candidate for this constituency."—S. S. Boyd, secretary.

Failure of Grain Company

Q.—In case of failure of a limited grain

company, what is the liability of a shareholder or a director?

A.—In case of failure of a limited liability grain company the question of liability of the shareholders or directors depends entirely upon whether their shares in the company are fully paid or not. A grain company is no different from any other limited liability company, and a shareholder can only be made liable in case of failure, for the balance which he may owe on his shares in the company. The above rule is subject to the exception that the Companies' Act does make the directors liable for wages up to a certain amount. Persons having dealings with grain companies are further protected by the fact that the Canada Grain Act requires every grain company to be bonded up to a certain amount. Creditors, therefore, of a company which has failed have the right to call upon a bonding company for payment of their claims up to the amount of the bond.—U.F.A. Legal Department.

Division of Estate

Q.—A man dies without a will, leaving a widow, and children under age. Do they get the entire estate? Who would administer the estate, and would the estate be divided before the children came of age?

A.—If a man dies without a will, leaving a widow and children, his entire estate goes to them in the follow-

ing proportions: If there is only one child, the widow gets one-half and the child one-half; if there are more than one child, the widow gets one-third and the children two-thirds of the estate. The widow has the first right to be appointed administratrix of the estate. If the children are not of age their share will be looked after by a guardian who should be appointed at the same time the estate is administered.—U. F. A. Legal Department.

Armada Builds Hall

Immediately after harvest our secretary moved into the north country to secure winter feed. To fill the vacancy S. Galbraith was elected secretary and G. Storer, treasurer of the Armada U.F.A. local. Although the drought has had a more or less depressing effect upon our developments still we have made progress. During the first of the year our operations were handicapped for want of a suitable place to hold the

U. F. A.
SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE
Albion Hall
EDMONTON **Opening 9 a.m.**
November 11 and 12

meetings. This condition has been overcome by the building of a U.F.A. hall on the townsite of Armada. The hall is 24 ft. by 50 ft., and a kitchen 12 ft. by 24 ft., with the necessary cellar accommodation for coal and other supplies is being added. When fully completed we expect to possess a building suitable for every emergency.—S. Galbraith, secretary.

Matrimonial Epidemic

We now have 41 paid-up members. There are still a few in this district whom we would be glad to have join us, and we hope to add them to our roll in the near future.

It is not so long ago that one could count the married men in this district on the fingers of one hand, and if the present matrimonial epidemic continues it won't be long until one can count the bachelors in the same easy way. In fact we shall soon have enough material to form a U.F.W.A. local.

As a means of keeping our members informed as to the date and place of our meetings we had two large notice boards erected, one on each of our two main travelled roads, so there is no excuse for a member not knowing when the next meeting is to be held.

Co-operative buying is still our long suit. At our last meeting we ordered

three cars of coal and one of cord wood.—R. V. Bamber, secretary, Mount Pleasant local.

Leavitt Optimistic

"Making hay while the sun shines," is the order of the day in Leavitt just now. Nearly every young man in Leavitt and several of the older ones are north getting hay for the Cardston U.F.A. District Association. The hay crop in the district has been a failure this year, and Leavitt is glad of the opportunity afforded to secure hay in return for work.

The recent storms have given the farmers high hopes again, and their faith in good crops next year is already shown by the sowing of a considerable acreage of fall wheat.

Homesteads for Soldiers

Resolution from Lloyd George local: "Whereas it is the accredited policy of the government to provide homestead lands for all the veterans who desire to go on farms, and whereas lands at all suitable for homesteading are becoming scarce within reasonable distance of a railroad, and whereas township 33, range 19, W. 4, and part of township 33, range 18 have been held as part of a lease known as the Imperial Lease, containing considerable reasonably good farming land within its 6,000 acres;

"Be it resolved that we, the Lloyd George local of the U.F.A., do petition the government to withdraw this land from lease and make it available to veterans for homesteading."—Jack A. Smith, secretary, Lloyd George local.

The Shipment of Feed

Information re the way to secure free rate on feed shipments from places within the drought area—not previously announced—is given in a reply from the General Freight Agency of the C.P.R., to the following:—

Resolution from Granum local:— "Whereas the feed situation in the country not included in the free shipping area has developed beyond all expectations since the area was established, and thereby enabling the farmers of this district to obtain green feed near at hand.

"We, the members of the Granum local U.F.A. request that the restrictions be removed, thereby enabling them to obtain the free shipping rate from any point where feed can be obtained within the province of Alberta."

"Referring to your letter, October 9, with copy of resolution of your Granum local.

"The matter of free shipping rate on green feed should be taken up direct with departments of agriculture. The interested railways, under certain conditions, will be prepared to apply the provisions of the relief tariff upon request to so do from the departments of agriculture, particulars to be given of each shipment subject to issue of the usual government certificates. W. E. Campbell, C. F. Association, Winnipeg, wrote Hon. Duncan Marshall, Edmonton, October 16.—W. C. Bowles, G. F. A., Canadian Pacific Railway Co."

Calgary Milk Producers' Association

All persons shipping milk or sweet cream to Calgary, are cordially invited to attend meeting at Sandstone Hall, Calgary, at two p.m.; Monday, November 10, for the purpose of organizing the Calgary Milk Producers' Association. At this meeting a constitution will be adopted and officers elected. Any shippers wishing to join who are unable to attend this meeting are requested to communicate with H. Higginbotham, secretary, U.F.A.

It is keeping me busy right now trying to buck up some of our weak members, and on the whole, I believe I like it.—W. Frantzen, secretary, Macleod federal riding. U.F.A. Political Association.

Our members are strong for farmers' candidates and will give a good account of themselves whenever we have an election.—R. V. Bamber, secretary, Mount Pleasant local.



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Encourage the Juniors, They are the Leaders
of Tomorrow

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

How and Why We Won

THESE are the times which stir men's souls. So-called dreamers, as voices crying in the wilderness, have been these many years shading their eyes to scan the distant horizon, in hope of catching a glimpse of that "Better time coming, boys," of which we so frequently heard in our childhood days. The cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, has developed into such a storm centre, that one may well be justified in employing the language of the hymn-writer, who sang:—
"Lo, the promise of a shower,
Drops already from above;
And the Lord will shortly pour
All the pleasure of His love."

Following a Good Lead

Coming so closely on the heels of the Ontario deluge, it was fitting that Assiniboia should respond to their eastern brethren, and the election of O. R. Gould, of Manor, by the most triumphant majority ever given in the constituency, is but the natural corollary of conditions which made such a verdict inevitable.

The election of Mr. Gould, while a tribute to his personality and his indefatigable energy, is much more a manifestation of local psychology. It would probably be quite correct to say that any other of the 18 aspirants at the Carlyle convention, could have accomplished a similar result.

The campaign committee was composed, in most cases, of plain everyday farmers; whose previous experience in running political campaigns, was only exceeded by their ignorance in running a government.

Neither was the election won as the result of great flights of oratory. The same brand of plain, simple farmers were the chief exponents of the new national policy, the platform upon which Mr. Gould, the newly-elected member has made his successful appeal. Amongst these were Mr. Gould's rivals for the honor of being the standard-bearer; who came up against ex-cabinet ministers, ex-provincial premiers, silver-tongued orators from the east and discarded politicians from the west.

The Prairie is Ablaze

The outstanding feature of the campaign was that for once in a rare while, principles instead of personality was what counted. The charm of leadership, such as Laurier and McDonald inspired, were entirely absent. The new national policy, representing the concrete thought of the prairie toilers and producers, caught on. It was supported by both men and women, urban as well as rural dwellers, as a first opportunity of registering their kick against modern partisan politics.

In proof of this it is interesting to observe that in almost all the small towns as large majorities were recorded for Mr. Gould as in the rural centres. In the Estevan district, which is the largest urban centre in the constituency, and which Mr. Motherwell claimed as his stronghold, he actually had a majority of four, in the four polls. What is more significant still, out of 80 polls only eight gave Mr. Motherwell majorities.

In this connection it should be stated that there is ample justification for the belief, that had a Unionist or Conservative candidate, or both, also run, there is little doubt that Gould would still be the one elected.

The heather is ablaze, and if the Assiniboia election means anything at all, it means the death-blow to Liberalism, Toryism and Unionism of the old cobwebby brand, and the first step in a new deal and a realization of democracy against the bureaucracy, which has so permeated the traditional parties as to make them as alike as two peas in a pod.

Opposition Had No Case

The outstanding feature of the contest, however, was the fact that Mr. Motherwell and his army of silver-tongued orators, had no case. Herculean efforts, by iteration and reiteration, were made to prove that Mr. Gould was a Unionist nominee, and Union government was made the issue.

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Hon. Frank Oliver, came down from Edmonton; Hon. Walter Scott, came from Victoria, B.C.; while Messrs. McMaster and Pedlow, representing the "wise men from the east," used all their wiles in a vain endeavor to convince their unwilling audiences that O. R. Gould was a wolf in sheep's clothing; that J. A. Calder had been in Regina manipulating the conventions, and that his agents had manipulated the Carlyle convention.

In spite of this camouflage on the part of Messrs. Oliver and Scott, Maryfield, where the former addressed a Gould meeting on the Friday evening, immediately prior to the election, gave at one poll 107 votes for Gould and only three for Motherwell; while at the other poll the vote stood Gould, 57; Motherwell, 38; thus leaving at Maryfield a clear majority of 123 votes out of a total vote of 164. Numerous examples of the same wide difference were to be found in practically every poll. The district where Mr. Motherwell received majorities were principally those with a preponderance of non-English-speaking voters who supported the candidate representing their deceased political chieftain, the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There was one exception to this, however, as in Arcola, two polls out of the three gave Motherwell a majority of 91, the vote standing as follows: Motherwell, 230; Gould, 139.

Playing a Losing Game

Another feature of the contest was the fact that Mr. Motherwell always realized the hopelessness of his self-imposed task, and while he may have cajoled his friends into a belief that he was a possible winner, there never was much doubt on either side as to what the result would be. The fact that 6,000 electors subscribed to the campaign funds, made it reasonably certain their votes would follow their collateral. Apart from this, however, his own special pleaders damned his cause with faint praise. On Saturday afternoon, Hon. Walter Scott, addressing a meeting at Parkman, intimated that he was assisting Mr. Motherwell at the latter's personal invitation by wire to Mr. Scott, at Victoria, B.C. He concluded this portion of his speech by the statement that had he been in the province at the time, he would have advised Mr. Motherwell against opposing the nominee of the Carlyle convention, and expressed the opinion that probably Mr. Motherwell would have accepted his advice.

Fields Are Already White

The fields are already white for the harvest and the harvest is great—but the laborers are not few. The avalanche of votes in Assiniboia, where Gould, the farmer candidate secured a majority of nearly 5,000 votes; Carlton, Victoria, where Caldwell, the farmer candidate won by 3,500; and Glengarry, Stormont, where Kennedy, another farmer piled up a majority of 2,000, to say nothing of the 47 farmers and 11 Labor men elected in Ontario, is big with promise and cannot help but fill our hearts with joy at the rising sun of a better day.

Everything considered, there is nothing in the political barometer today but signs of fair weather. Old hard-shell politicians, who are prepared to wait another half-century, worshipping ideals, without caring or endeavoring to put them into operation, are trembling in their boots. But in this age of wireless telegraphy and flying machines, humanity is in a hurry, and as General Smuts laconically says: "Mankind has struck its tents and is on the march."

Guernsey Teacher Honored

As a small tribute for faithful service rendered as secretary of the Women's Section of the Guernsey Grain Growers' Association, Miss Lottie M. Linfoot, was made the recipient of

a \$20 gold-piece, by the members of the section, a few days ago.

The presentation was made at the residence of Mrs. Anderson, where Miss Linfoot is boarding, which was attended by about 25 ladies and their husbands. The early portion of the evening was devoted to progressive games.

Taken By Surprise

Miss Linfoot was taken completely by surprise, and was so overcome by emotion, that she was unable to do more than make the briefest acknowledgment. As teacher of the school for the last three years, Miss Linfoot has won the confidence and esteem of the whole community, who are unanimous in their expressions of regret at her announcement that she is giving up her work in Guernsey at the end of the year.

Miss Linfoot has already resigned, the same to take effect on October 17, but was finally prevailed upon to withdraw her resignation on the offer of a 40 per cent. raise of salary, until the end of the school year.

As an active member of the Women's Section, she has proved herself to be equally efficient and acceptable as the secretary, and general regret is being manifested by her numerous friends, that the happy relationships of the last three years are to be so speedily terminated.

An Irresistible Movement

By B. Cursons, Harptree

There seems to be considerable agitation because the people of the west are daring to inaugurate a new movement in federal politics, looking to more democratic control of conventions and representatives of the people. Those who are most responsible for the new movement are the most indignant.

An Irresistible Demand

Edmund Burke, reminds us that "Revolutions are not the result of agitation, but of irresistible need; and when they come are irresistible." This aptly describes the position of the new people's movement. Tired beyond measure of the specious promises and unredeemed pledges of undemocratically-nominated politicians, the people have taken matters into their own hands, and no one is quarrelling with their methods; which are democratic.

It is interesting to note that the opposition for forming the new party is placed upon the executive of the organized farmers; in spite of the fact that the new movement was the result of their united action at their annual conventions. The officers of the united farmers are carrying out the expressed will of the people.

The Time Was Ripe

There is abundance of evidence that the rank and file are ready to back this action for political reform; whereas the old line parties are exceedingly wroth. Discredited politicians are now arriving at the place where the words of Abraham Lincoln are striking them with full force, in having "fooled some of the people all the time, all of the people some of the time"; but they cannot succeed in "fooling all the people all the time."

It is inevitable that such a movement will produce friction amongst some who have hitherto been supporters of the farmers' associations; for men fight harder for politics and religion than for most other things. Thus it is that Mr. Motherwell, having taken exception to the farmers going into politics, has declared that they will fail. He also contends that the farmers' associations should not enter politics; totally ignoring the fact that such action is the only outcome of their actions.

Nor do the farmers have far to look for precedents for their action. The Labor Party of Great Britain, having succeeded in organizing themselves for their mutual benefit, discovered there was no more effective means of bring-

ing their views before the legislators of their country, than by electing men to represent them in parliament; with the result that the Imperial parliament has between 60 and 70 Labor members. The record of their achievements amply prove the wisdom of their actions. The organized farmers of Canada can do likewise and the "irresistible need" is pushing them to this logical conclusion.

Third or First Party

Another error that the old line politicians are sedulously circulating is that the fate of third parties is always the same. While this may be true in one sense it is by no means true in another. We are not justified in assuming that it will always be the new, or third party, who will go to the wall. Political history furnishes us with examples of the old line parties disappearing and the new party retaining its vitality, and succeeding to a long life.

Professor Paxson, professor of history at the Wisconsin University, in his Short History of the American Civil War, records that, "In the autumn elections a 'new party' showed itself able to break down, here and there, a party line. In every month after July, 1854, the new party, named Republican, became stronger and more clearly defined, throughout the north." He also places on record the fact that, "In the presidential nominating convention held in Chicago, in June, 1860, it was a disappointing shock to eastern Republicans when they learned that their party had been induced to accept a candidate without experience; with little national reputation and with a standing chiefly as a man of words. But... their unity was stronger than that of any other party in the impending campaign." This candidate who was nominated and elected by a new party was the immortal "Abe Lincoln"; second only in the affections of the American people to the man whom they named "The father of his country." Lincoln was named "The saviour of the Union"; and impartial history justifies the title. It does not seem a ridiculous assumption that "the new national party of Canada may also find its Lincoln."

Utopians and Ambitious Leaders

Mr. Motherwell, in his speech at Estevan, of October 10, stated that "Third parties are usually the product of Utopian dreams by ambitious leaders." He does not see that by hanging on to the skirts of a discredited party he may be viewed in the same light, by people of opposite views to himself. He furnishes an excellent example of a builder, who, having laid the foundations, refuses to erect the superstructure, and, consequently, declines to view the encouraging prospects from the top story.

How eloquent he is over the grandeur and glory of the grand old party; ignoring the fact that that before we could accept such a party it would have the time of its life explaining away some of the actions of its favorite sons. Take the case of the member for Moose Jaw, who, at the passing of the budget voted unblushingly for that iniquitous and unjust piece of legislation; which fastens on the agricultural industries such a heavy handicap; with no compensation to balance it. He blandly stated that "If he wished to pose as a hero in the west, he would vote against the budget; but duty led him to do otherwise." If we are to assume that he voted in accordance with his conscience, we are also justified in assuming that he knowingly violated the conscientious scruples of the thousands of his constituents; since he voted wilfully against what he knew they regarded as their rightful interests.

Calder Should Resign

In the final analysis it is not the people whose views are represented, but the views of the man who is supposed to represent the people. Such a course can only be justified on the assumption that the hon. member for Moose Jaw is the possessor of an infallible conscience; a position which

Continued on Page 51

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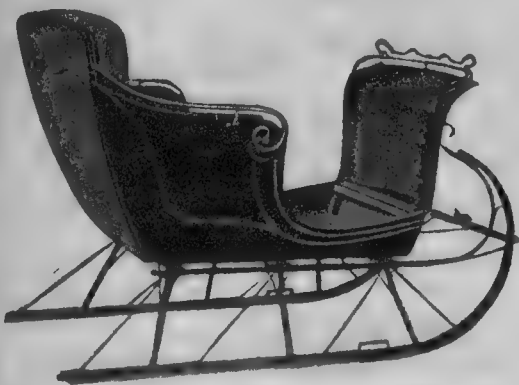
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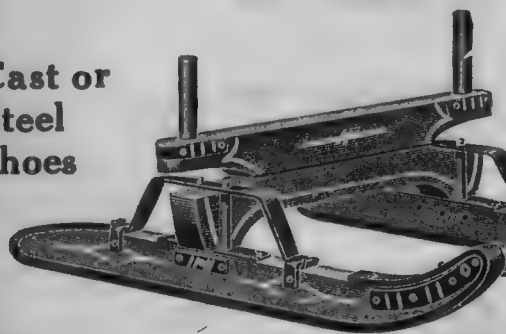
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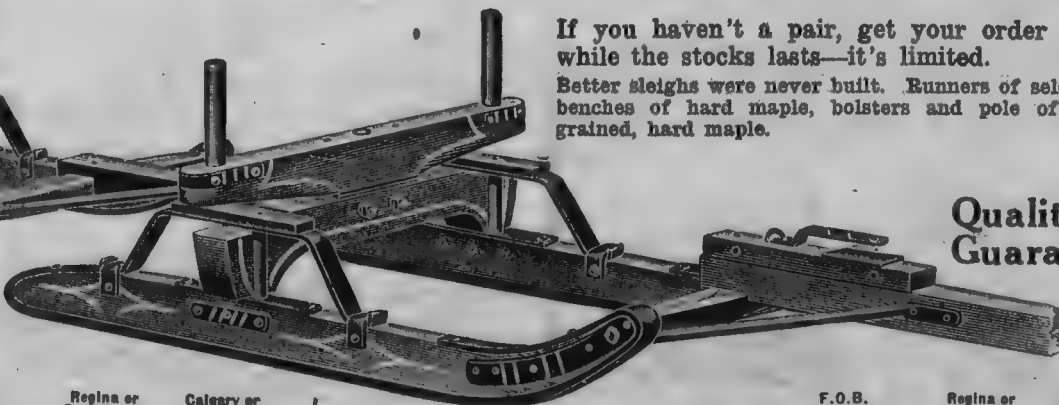
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Here are some facts gathered in the past two months, as the officers of United Grain Growers Limited have been watching market conditions.

There is not the slightest sign of lower prices in manufactured goods in the near future. Instead, factories are contracting for next year's output at higher prices than this year. They claim that the full result of higher wages and increased cost of materials has not yet been felt in prices. And as one set of prices increases it means an increased cost in those lines. In other words, the whole movement of rising prices is still going on.

There are more demands than there are goods to satisfy them. There is a real scarcity of raw materials. There is a real shortage of labor. There is a tremendous demand in Europe for everything for reconstruction purposes. There is a pressing demand on this continent for materials and labor to make up for depreciation and loss of construction during the war.

These difficulties have been added to by strikes and threats of strikes everywhere. The result is that the man who makes an article does not have to make an effort to sell it, or shade his price down to get business. Buyers are clamoring for the privilege of getting it.

Important as it is to catch and punish profiteers, such action will not change the conditions that bring about rising prices and make profiteering easy.

The sober truth is that instead of prices beginning to come down they have not yet stopped going up.

What does this mean to the Western farmer? Just this, that the man who needs equipment for his farm and can pay for it is a loser if he postpones his purchase. Worse, the farmer who goes without needed equipment, waiting for a fall in prices, loses also the earning power of that equipment while he should have had it.

More than that, if food prices fall first, as many people expect, the farmer who puts off buying his equipment will be in a worse position because of the fall in value of his products. If farm products are higher now in price than they will be, farm equipment will earn more now than later.

It is by no means certain that the general level of prices is ever going to be lowered. Many economists think we are permanently on a higher level of prices.

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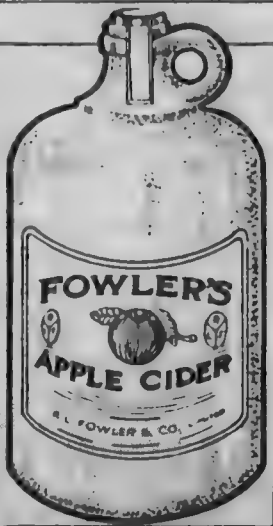
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Manitoba Agricultural College

Continued from Page 9

science, not an art. She cannot afford to putter around for generations, learning by costly experience what can be cheaply learned by experiment.

There never was a time in the history of agriculture when there was a more pressing need for reliable and practical information than the present in Manitoba. Straight grain growing has spent its force. Drifting soils, spreading weeds and blasting plant diseases are undermining her agriculture. "Unless the farmers of the plains change their methods of farming, archaeologists of the future will be digging down through 2,000 feet of drifted soil and excavating among the ruins of Winnipeg," said Dr. J. W. Robertson, in effect, a couple of years ago. In many of what were once the finest wheat growing districts farmers are beginning to ask, "Where do we go from here?"

Where Borrowing Fails

Manitoba's agricultural problems are her own, and must be solved right in Manitoba. She has her own conditions of soil and climate, and the solution of her farming problems must be made within her own boundary lines. In field husbandry, animal husbandry, horticulture, farm management, and the study of soils, plant diseases and weed control, she must work out her own salvation. What has been found in Ontario, or Illinois, or North Dakota, applies in part but only in part.

The questions that are pressing for immediate solution are legion. The production and distribution of good seed must be undertaken on a scale hitherto not attempted or even seriously considered, except by a few men. The production of better forage plants must be proceeded with. The utilization of our foods to the best advantage and the extent to which the use of high-priced concentrates can be profitably carried, presents a wide field for original investigation. What load of livestock can a half-section farm conveniently carry? What is the best farm organization for a prairie farm? These are questions in farm management on which specific information is urgently needed. The isolation and propagation of strains of wild fruits, more palatable and prolific than the average, and the production of new varieties by plant breeding must be carried on vigorously. The plant diseases that are taking heavier and heavier toll of the crops must be investigated, and methods of control discovered and prescribed. The agriculture of large areas must be re-drafted to prevent drifting and to control weeds. These are only a few of the problems that present themselves and that demand a consistent agricultural policy, persistently and progressively carried into effect.

There is one institution in the province that can carry out such a policy of investigation and that is the Manitoba Agricultural College. The notion that it is a teaching institution merely, is as short-sighted as it is erroneous. It can be made, and in the best interests of the agriculture of the province, must be made as effective in investigation work as in teaching.

What the college has already accomplished is a proof of what it is capable of doing. To give two examples only: Professor Southworth, in charge of forage crop improvement in the field husbandry department, has produced a hybrid Alfalfa plant by plant breeding that is four times more prolific of seed than the average common Alfalfa plant. He has 30 pounds of seed of this hybrid. It is no figment of the imagination that the 30 pounds of this seed in the vault at the college is beyond computation. Agricultural institutions south of the line have been doing their level best to secure some of it.

The other example: As a result of the meeting of the Great Plains Horticultural Association, in Winnipeg last summer, the conclusion was definitely arrived at that a distinct horticulture has to be developed for the great plains region. Attending the meeting as delegates were horticulturists from all over the great plains region of Canada and the United States. Prof. Broderick showed them, among other things, some 100 seedling plum

trees and a collection of hybrid apples. Prof. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, stated that he considered these most valuable and promising collections for Manitoba, and this was agreed to by all the delegates.

Such valuable work, both in the departments mentioned and in other departments, should be carried on with the utmost vigor. It will cost money, but there is no field which offers safer and surer returns for the money invested. The farmers of Manitoba are still smarting under the disappointment of the calamity which overtook this year's promising wheat crop. The amount of the loss was sufficient to build the college and maintain it for 100 years. What caused the disaster? Rust, they say, but the best authorities know that it was rust and something more. Scientific investigators do not rush into print with every clue they find or there would have been screaming red headlines in the newspapers.

There is need of a vigorous policy with regard to these and kindred problems. It is all very well to say, for example, as has been said by men in authority over the college, that the results of experiments in feeding at the Brandon Experimental Farm are all that are needed for Manitoba; that they are sufficient and conclusive enough for the college department of animal husbandry to base its instruction in that subject upon them. The Brandon Experimental Farm has done, is doing and will continue to do good work. It is not minimizing the importance of that work in the least, however, to point out that the whole range of agricultural problems has to be covered by one or two men, whereas the college has, or should have, between 30 and 40 men, each a specialist in his particular line, with which to take the offensive against the hosts of agricultural problems that are arrayed against the Manitoba farmer.

To the extent to which the staff of the college carries on original investigation work will its teaching be strengthened. It is all very well to say that this, that and the other result was obtained at this, that and the other experimental station, but the man who comes before his classes armed with the results of his own investigations, is the man who can carry conviction and inspiration to his students.

The men on the staff of the agricultural college are eager to expand their activities in original investigation and experimental work. Let there be no mistake about that. If some of them have not been as active as they might have been it is because they have not been provided with the necessary means. In some cases their requests for such means have been pre-emptorily turned down.

Where does the responsibility lie?

It is up to the Board of Directors

The governing body of the Manitoba Agricultural College is a board of ten directors, four elected by the directors of the Livestock and Grain Growers' Associations, and five by order-in-council. The minister of agriculture is ex-officio, a member of the board. Among the functions of this board, as outlined in the Agricultural College Act, are the following:—

"To appoint a principal or president and all necessary professors, lecturers and teachers, and to prescribe their respective duties and to fix their respective salaries, which salaries, before becoming effective, shall be first approved by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. The board is given such other power and authority as might be necessary or useful in carrying out the purpose and objects of said college, and has power to pass all such by-laws, rules and regulations from time to time as they may deem necessary in the premises; provided, however, that such by-laws, rules, and regulations shall have no force or effect without the approval of the minister of agriculture and immigration. They have power and authority to make expenditures and disbursements for the purposes and objects of the college, up to the amounts from time to time authorized by the lieutenant-governor-in-council."

The board of directors, which is at present charged with the responsibility of administering the affairs of the college is as follows:—

Hon. Valentine Winkler, minister of agriculture.

Appointed by order-in-council—Wm. Nichol, R. R. No. 2, Brandon, Man.; John Sweet, Thornhill, Man.; Mrs. Sarah E. Leslie, Melita, Man.; R. M. Matheson, Brandon, Man.; Duncan F. Stewart, Morden, Man.

Appointed by Grain Growers Association—R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains, Man.

Appointed by Livestock Association—John Crawford, Chater, Man.

Appointed by Manitoba Agricultural Societies—A. D. McConnell, McConnell, Man.

Appointed by M.A.C. Alumni Association—Robert Milne, B.S.A., Mekiwin, Man.

It is the duty of the above board of directors to function as a board of directors. It should be no party to a policy that will starve the Manitoba Agricultural College into the status of a collegiate institute. The interests of agriculture in Manitoba demand that the agricultural college be worked to the limit of its capacity as an agricultural college. They demand that provision be made elsewhere, and at the earliest possible moment, for the Deaf and Dumb Institute. They demand that a new schedule of salaries be struck immediately; that such salaries be sufficient to hold the present staff and to induce capable men to join the staff when they are offered positions on it. They demand that sufficient appropriations be made to departments to conduct urgent investigation and experimental work. If there are members of the board who see the need of expanding the usefulness of the college, but whose efforts in that direction are consistently over-ruled, they should make it known by resigning from the board. If the board as a whole is favorable to a progressive college policy but finds action in that direction inhibited by a higher authority, it should resign and leave the matter to a still higher authority, the electorate. The difference between the cost of efficiency and inefficiency is a bagatelle compared with what is at stake. Economy is a virtue but a penny-pinching, cheese-paring, parsimonious policy which deprives the Manitoba Agricultural College of half its power to serve the agricultural industry of Manitoba, is not economy.

The Educational Conference

Continued from Page 8

ference took little or no cognizance of the fact. If you ask me why, my answer is, "Complete domination by experts." The expert is usually more or less a single track mind. Indeed, he is essentially so. If he is broad, resourceful and possessed of initiative, he will know that while we may have expert rifle shots or expert mathematicians, we can scarcely be said to have experts in education or religion or government or jurisprudence. Two expert rifle shots will hit the same bulls-eye; two expert lawyers, or politicians, or preachers, or teachers, seldom. Of two lawyers pleading in court, one is as certain that the law has not been violated as the other is that it has. Judges are a selection of experts, yet seldom do they make unanimous decisions. When experts disagree, who can be said to be expert?

The Right of Democracy

Every demagogue thinks he is an expert. The justification of autocracy is that the experts should rule. The church says, "Let the expert tell you what to believe," and the lawyer, "Let the expert tell you whom to hang." The professional educator thinks that he knows best not only how to teach it but also what ought to be taught and so he elocutes and resolves in his own limited realm of education, namely, the school, too often overlooking the almost limitless field for education outside the schools, and especially for education as it relates to character building and citizenship. Democracy will not fail of appreciation of truly expert opinion, but it will reserve the right itself to judge what



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is expert opinion. Anything less would not be democracy.

The point at issue is involved also in a statement made by one who is easily conceded a top seat amongst the very select of the "Highbrows," as one professor humorously termed himself. His name is omitted because we find it difficult to believe that so great a scholar really meant what he was understood to say. He had been speaking of the social unrest and "the insistent demand of the man who toils with his hands for government control and direction of industry." As a remedy and as relief from this agitation he recommended that we "educate the toiler with his hands to perform a nobler function." Foolish as the recommendation must appear to the expert thinker, it has perilously common acceptance and it involves one of the most dangerous and fundamental weaknesses of our whole educational system. Our schools, if not actually designed so to do, at least have had the effect of educating our young away from productive enterprise. The idea of educating "those that labor with their hands to perform a nobler function," has all along been one of the fallacies which appeal so strongly to those who cannot or will not see that the demands of the toiler for economic readjustment, though not always sound as to method, are based on actual abuses. We must seek to ennoble his job rather than to raise him to another.

It is a well known fact that if we want our boys and girls to remain producers we run a great risk in sending them even to high school, a greater, if to college, and if to University, they almost never return to productive callings. All the people can be educated, but not all the people can enter professional or middlemen classes. We have been educating our children to more easily make a living, but surely we ought rather to educate them to make living more easy. Instead of educating them away from productive enterprise we should educate them for efficiency in it and to demand respect and justice for it. The country is already groaning under its excessive overhead, its overload of non-producers. Canada's greatest peril today is the almost universal tendency to reduce per capita production. Shorter hours and slower work, crowding of professional, middlemen and other non-producing classes and the demoralizing concentration in the cities bid fair to wreck our fundamental democratic institutions. Yet the conference had no thought for these things.

Work of Conference Perpetrated

The work of the conference is to be perpetrated through a council of fifty, amongst whom will be representatives of all the provinces. The council in turn will have an executive of nine. Another conference is to be called within three years. In the meantime we shall go ahead as heretofore. In so far as parents, neighbors, and teachers set the boys and girls a good standard of citizenship by their own lives they will grow up decent citizens. If, however, parents despise their citizenship, neglect public duties, lack a sense of individual responsibility for collective enterprise, practice a lower standard of morals towards the corporation or the municipality than towards their neighbors, abuse and vilify their government, slander every one in public life, neglect the school meetings, fail to vote, or vote for selfish motives; if these are the examples held up before them, nothing that the schools can do will make them the citizens kindly nature has fitted them to be.

Conclusive

Rosie had an inveterate dislike of geography, and her teacher, growing impatient, sent Rosie's mother a note, asking her to see that Rosie studied her lesson. The next day showed no improvement.

"Did your mother read my note, Rosie?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, miss," was the demure reply.

"And what did she say?"

"Please, miss, mother said she didn't know geography an' she got married; an' Aunt Ella didn't know geography an' she got married; an' you know geography an' you're not married."

INVINCIBLE

Formerly Called MONARCH



WE boost "Invincible" Rubber Boots and Shoes but the biggest booster is the man who wears them. He knows they cannot be equalled for wear. He knows they last longer than any other make he ever bought. Buy your first pair of "Invincibles" and you will boost "Invincibles" to your friends. You will tell them they are the best pair of rubber boots you ever had. We know it now. You will know it too if you ask for and get "Invincibles" the next time you buy rubber boots.

"Invincibles" are Pressure Cured. The high Pressure Process alone can put into rubber the strength and resistance to stand all kinds of use and abuse in quarries and mines, on the roads in the woods or on the farm.

The Miner Rubber Co., Limited.

SHORTHORN 65 FEMALES SALE 10 BULLS

At Brandon Winter Fair Arena
ON NOVEMBER 21, AT 9 A.M.

Many grandsons and granddaughters of the following noted bulls are included:

Gainford Marquis, Imp.

Oakland Star, Imp.

Shenley Adonis, Imp.

Mina's Jilt and

Mildred's Royal, also a champion son of Oakland Star, Imp., and a number by Ardlethen Fortune, Imp.

**ALL ARE
HIGH-
CLASS
QUALITY**

Near 50 of the females are bred to Duke of Saskatoon or Royal Lavender, sired by Gainford Marquis and Archer's Hope, two of the best sires living; or else to Scottish Leader, Imp., or Royal Gift, Imp., a Brawith Bud and Augusta, and of the very best breeding and quality. There will be several calves at foot by these sires and nearly all are showing heavy in calf or springing.

A most noticeable feature of the herd is their uniform conformity to the most up-to-date type. A large proportion of the offering are two-year-old heifers. Four imported females and a large number of straight Scotch are included; the families represented are Vine, Graceful, Nonpareil, Matchless, Ury, Wimple and others. Duke of Saskatoon is a Crimson Flower and Royal Lavender is a Lavender, bred by W. A. Dryden and used by him for a time.

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-

Macgregor, Man.

Vanstone & Rogers

Importers of
**CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON
and BELGIAN STALLIONS
and MARES**



Shropshire Sheep from Imported Stock

For sale at present time a few real high class Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian Stallions, all ages, the majority of them prize winners, also a few good mares. The Clydesdale Stallions all weigh around 1,900 pounds.

PERCHERON MARES—A car load of personally selected females due to arrive at our Calgary branch shortly. Make a point of looking them over.

SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS—A number of splendid, useful ram lambs from imported stock; priced moderately.

WIRE, WRITE OR PHONE YOUR WANTS

Calgary Branch:
A. A. McDONALD,
Manager.

VANSTONE & ROGERS
NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

PERCHERONS BELGIANS

My exhibit has been again awarded premier honors in the various classes throughout the State Fair Circuit just completed. Championship horses and real head-heads for sale. Also some ton mares to foal from championship herd sires. I will show you a bunch of big, good ones to select from.—**FRED CHANDLER, 27, CHARITON, IOWA.** Direct below St. Paul.



If You Want Herefords

Come to Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., where from a herd of 700 head I will sell a number of choice yearling heifers, two-year old heifers in calf to my great herd bulls, or beautiful cows, safe in calf. I have also forty bulls of different ages for sale. Among these are bulls to suit all needs. Come and See These Cattle or Write

Frank Collicut 428-11th Ave. W.
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Exceptional Strength

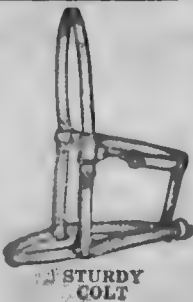
The most persistent horse in your stable will soon give in to the Triumph. It is made from that wonderful chrome leather noted for its strength, pliability and durability. It is 1 1/4 inch double and stitched.

Our guarantee tag which goes with every Guaranteed halter means absolute protection for you.

If your horse or colt breaks any one of our



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STURDY COLT

Griffith Guaranteed Halters

within a year from date of purchase just send it to us with ticket attached and we will send you a new one without charge. Triumph Halters are sold by all dealers at \$2.50 (\$2.75 in the West).

Here is another wonder, made from chrome leather—the Sturdy—Price only \$1.75 (in the West \$2.00). Look for the Griffith-Guarantee Tag. If your dealer does not keep these halters, send direct to us giving dealer's name. Ask for our free Halter Booklet.

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Strong enough to keep your own live stock where they belong and your neighbor's out. The best way to hold neighborly friendships is to fence to prevent trespassing. This fence "locks" the bars "stays put." Made of Open Hearth steel wire—heavily galvanized.

"in such a thorough manner that it will not flake, chip or peel off. The wires are tough, elastic and springy and will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. The joints are securely held with the "Peerless Lock," which will successfully withstand shocks and strains and get it can be erected on the most hilly and uneven ground without buckling, snapping or kinking. We also built a full line of poultry fence, ornamental fence and gates. Write for our literature. Valuable information on fence construction.

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Windsor, Ont. Hamilton, Ont.



Paramount Flashwood.

Latest Photograph of Geo. Rupp's Belgian International Grand Champion

Housing Swine in Winter

Keep Them Off Cement—Straw-Covered Shelters Quite Satisfactory—By W. C. McKillican

In providing shelter for swine during the winter months, the chief consideration is dryness. Other points, such as warmth and ventilation are important and closely related, but the absolute essential is dryness. Buildings heated by the warmth of animals have a great tendency to excessive moisture because the warmth comes chiefly from the animals' breath, which is moisture-laden. An excessively moist atmosphere is detrimental to the health of any animal, but to pigs it is particularly objectionable as they are more subject to rheumatism and other troubles traceable to dampness.

Wintering in Piggery

The brevity of this article will prevent any full discussion of piggery construction, but a few essentials may be noted. Cement floors are the best from the standpoint of sanitation and durability, but a pig should never lie on a cement floor. Sleepings platform should be provided. These may be raised only an inch or two above the cement or may be elevated so that there is a two-story pen with a gangway up to the sleeping quarters. Cement should not be used for piggery walls; it makes a damp building. Wooden walls, with plenty of insulation, by means of paper and dead air spaces are best. A piggery should have ample sunlight, and the rays should shine on the sleeping quarters, keeping the bedding dry and sweet. The area of glass should not be extreme, however, as that defeats the object, making the building too hard to warm, and consequently, damp. The ceiling of a piggery should not be too high; a low ceiling allows the place to warm up more readily and facilitates ventilation. A good system of ventilation should be installed such as the Rutherford system, or a straw-filled loft with slatted ceiling may take the place of the foul air vents.

Wintering in Straw Pile

Where straw is plentiful, pigs may be wintered quite successfully in a large pile of straw. A start at a burrow in the straw should be made for them by threshing the pile over a clump of bushes, some home-made trestles, a fence or other obstacle that will make a hollow place in the centre of the pile, and a runway out from it. The pig will then burrow from this and make their own nests.

Where the amount of straw to be used is not unlimited, the same kind of shelter can be made with much less straw. The shelter place should be surrounded by a fence and roofed over with poles. A second fence should surround this at a distance of at least six feet, straw is then perched in the intervening space and piled over the top. A crooked entry passage at the south side will allow the pigs to come in and out without too much direct draft entering the pen.

Wintering in Cabins

Pigs can be wintered quite comfortably in the ordinary cabins used for providing shelter on pasture in summer. Where the location is well drained and the climate dry, these cabins are better without floors. The pigs work the soil into a fine dust which makes an excellent warm bed. Floors up a distance from the ground have a cold draft under them, and are likely to be wet from the pigs' urine unless bedding is changed frequently. However, on level locations and in wet climates, where the earth would be muddy, it is necessary to put in a wooden floor. Where this is done the cabin should be well-banked with earth or manure so that the cold air cannot blow under the floor, and dry bedding given whenever needed. The ordinary A-shaped cabin is found very satisfactory at Brandon, and is cheaply and quickly made. A cabin with straight walls and shingled roof is more durable, but considerably more expensive. Two or more of these



Lady Bountiful, Imp., 15488.

By Baron's Pride, 9122, out of Lily of Torr, 9199. This good Clydesdale mare, which is safely in foal to Lindsay's imported Edward Garnet, by Royal Edward, has just been sold at a good figure by A. D. McCormack, Galt to Wm McDonald, Strom, Alta.

cabins may be placed in a row and the space between filled with straw. Straw should be piled against the sides of the end cabins. It is advisable to keep the pigs away from this straw or they will tramp it down and carry it into the cabins. An odd length of woven fencing is quite suitable for this purpose.

Brood sows wintered in such shelters as above described, are found to winter better than in the most elaborate pigery. They have to take exercise in coming out for food, and their quarters are always dry. They will produce larger and stronger litters than are possible from sows wintered in limited quarters, no matter how comfortable the latter may seem to be.

Short Course for Co-operative Society Managers

Good results are already beginning to appear from the nation-wide organization of co-operative livestock marketing associations in the United States. They propose to hold short courses for local association managers at each one of the large livestock terminal markets. The federal bureau of markets state agricultural colleges and other public and private interests connected with the livestock industry will be asked to furnish speakers and demonstrators. The courses suggested are as follows:—

1. Market Grading—(a) Grading on the hoof. (b) Follow up at packing house to observe how grades kill out. (c) Relation of grading to co-operative shipment.

2. Accounting—(a) Efficient uniform systems of accounting for association managers. (b) Actual practice in working out accounts of a shipment.

3. General lectures and resume of successful methods of handling shipments from producer to packer buyer—(a) Feeding for terminal market. (b) Loading and care en route. (c) Care at commission yards.

The National Association of Co-operative Livestock Shipping Associations will, probably be represented by a lecturer whose aim will be to further the work of state and national organization. There is room for work of this kind in our own provinces.

Mating Sheep

Sheep mated November 1 to 15, will drop their lambs before seeding time, when there will be more time to look after them. Fairly good shelters will be needed. If it is desired to have the lambs dropped after seeding, mate them December 20 to January 10. Less expensive shelters will answer at this time. Ewes will commence to come in heat when the first cool nights come, and will recur in heat every 14 to 19 days until bred. A yearling ram can serve 20 to 40 ewes, while a two-year-old can cover 50 to 75, but should only be left with the ewes an hour in the morning and evening. The ewes and ram should be well fed several weeks prior to mating.—N. D. A. C.

Bull Service Fees

Q.—I have a pure-bred bull, and my rule has always been \$3.00 for service fee. Many of my neighbors come without cash and as one does not like to turn his neighbor down I have accommodated them in full confidence that the money would be duly paid. It now transpires that some of the cows served are not in calf, and owners refuse payment. Is there any law or practice governing collection of service fees for pure-bred bulls, and if so where do I stand? I have offered to take half price in cases where there is no calf, as I think I am entitled to a return for the inconvenience I have been put to, for I have always willingly laid down the work in hand to oblige patrons.—Square Deal.

A.—There is no law covering the collection of service fees for bulls as in the case of stallions. You might stand a chance of collection in the small debts court if you could prove agreement to pay and services rendered. If your neighbor insists on the fairness of the "no cash no service" policy, you know how to treat with him in another season, no cash no service. There are some very good reasons why bull service fees should not be secured through the lien note process, which safeguards horsemen, and in view of the fact that you have no legal protection it is a good business principle, which would not be resented by understanding neighbors, to insist on cash payment at time of service.

Feeding Timothy Straw

Q.—Is the straw of Timothy that has been ripened and threshed for the seed, much value for feed? What classes of stock is it best to feed it to?—W. J. H. Alta.

A.—In his bulletin on the production of Timothy seed, in Alberta, H. A. Craig, says: "Where Timothy is grown for seed the bulk of the plant that under other circumstances makes the most valuable part of the marketable hay crop becomes a by-product. This does not necessarily mean that it is of low value. On the contrary, for the proper care of the seed, with respect to the matter of hulling the crop, should not be allowed to stand too long. The crop may be cut early enough to make good hay, and the grain will ripen without shrinking during the curing process. If baled after threshing, the straw has a market value below that of the regular hay crop, but it may be used as loose roughage for steers, store stock, or for the work horses of the farm."

In Livestock Circles

Edmonton Sheep and Swine Sales
Despite the wintry weather and bad roads, which had a very considerable effect on the attendance of buyers, the third annual Edmonton sheep and swine sale on October 22 and 23 was fairly successful. One of the features of the sale was the number of good animals purchased for the north country at fair prices. Not a few complaints were registered against the railway companies for their dilatoriness in getting the stock to the exhibition grounds; some stock coming little over 70 miles, taking nearly 48 hours to reach the grounds, and other entries which arrived in Edmonton the previous evening did not get to the grounds till next afternoon. Professor Shaw, of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, judged both breeds, but some of the best entries, as already stated, did not arrive in time. The awards were as follows:—

Sheep

Hampshires—All the prize money went to A. B. Campbell.

Oxfords—Ewe lamb, 1, G. R. Ball and Sons; ewe, 1 and 3, T. H. Dagg, Ardrossan; 2, Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain. Ram lamb, T. M. Reed, Edmonton; 2, Ball, Ram, 1, Gilbert; 2, L. W. Davis, Edgerton; 3, E. E. Connors, Wainwright. Champion ewe, Ball, Champion ram, Reed.

Shropshires—Ewe, 1, Campbell; 2, John Barber and Sons, Mance. Ram, 1, Campbell; 2, Barber. Ram lamb, 1, Hulbert Bros, Edmonton. Champion ewe, Campbell.

Suffolks—Ram, 1, C. M. Jerard, Stettler; 2, E. E. Swift, Clover Bar; 3, Barber. Ram lamb, 1, Jerard; 2, Chas. Elliott and Sons, Sandy Lake.

Swine

Berkshires—Boar, yearling, 1, Gilbert; 2, John Pearce, Edmonton. Young boar, 1, A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar; 2, J. B. Warner, Tofteld; 3, Pearce. Champion boar, Gilbert; reserve, Gillies. Young sows, 1 and 2, Gilbert; 3, S. C. Swift, Viking. Champion sow and reserve, Gilbert.

Duroc-Jersey—T. R. Murray was the only exhibitor.

Poland-China—George Jackman, Sedgewick, and E. E. Swift, Clover Bar, divided the prizes.

Yorkshires—Yearling boar, 1, Gillies; 2, Mance Farming Co. Young boar, 1, Mance Co.; 2, I. R. Lindsey, Clover Bar. Champion boar, Gillies; reserve, Mance. Yearling sows, 1 and 2, Mance Co. Young sow, 1, 2 and 3, Lindsey. Champion and reserve, Lindsey.

The Sale

S. W. Paisley, of Lacombe, conducted the sale, and in the sheep the top price was realized by Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, for an Oxford ram, sold to O. B. Moore, Edmonton, for \$86. John Wilson, of Innisfree, bought a Shropshire ram from Peter Luderley, of Lavo, for \$82. The total of the sheep sale amounted to \$3,672.50, and taken by breeds the averages were as follows:—

Hampshire male, three sold for \$185, average \$65.

Oxford female, 19 for \$403, average \$33.58.

Oxford male, 32 for \$1,510, average \$45.75.

Shropshire females, 27 for \$627, average \$23.22.

Shropshire male, 17 for \$588.50, average \$34.62.

Suffolk male, four for \$105, average \$26.26.

Average for pure-bred females, \$26.40.

Average for males, \$42.08.

Swine

The total amount realized for the hogs was \$1,370, 25 females averaging \$31.48, and 16 males \$36.44.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture paid the top price for a Berkshire boar, bred by A. R. Gillies, of Clover Bar, and bringing \$75. A York boar from the Bonnie Braes Farm, sold to W. C. Turnbull, of Onaway, for \$55.

By breed the average on the hogs is as follows:—

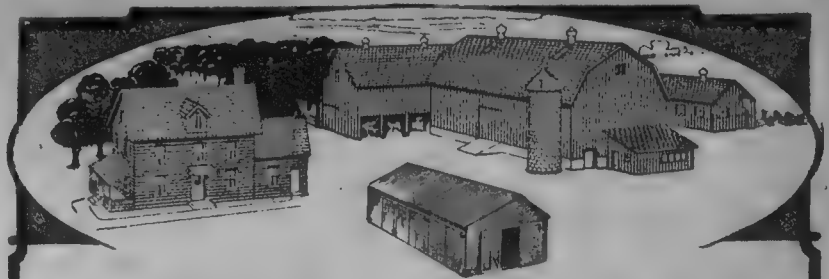
Berkshire females, 16 for \$518, average \$32.37.

Berkshire males, 12 for \$407, average \$33.91.

Duroc-Jersey males, two for \$81, average \$40.50.

Yorkshire females, nine for \$260, average \$29.88.

Yorkshire males, two for \$95, average \$47.50.



A splendid water supply

A "Metallic" roof area of 3000 square feet will yield an average of 18,750 gals. of water per annum

Not only rain water but you can save all the dew fall and get a cleaner, sweeter water, and more of it than with a wooden roof. And of course, "Metallic" Shingles or our "Empire" Corrugated Iron will give you a stronger, more durable and weathertight roof—and one that will be fire and lightning proof as well.

Supposing you only make a start with a "Metallic" roof on your implement shed—you can roof other buildings later on—you'll be protecting your valuable implements from fire and weather and greatly increasing your water supply. Every square foot of "Metallic" roof will yield 6 1/4 gals. of clean, pure water per annum. You'll quickly pay for the materials used and always be sure of good water.

"EMPIRE" Corrugated Iron

Write us today for particulars

"EASTLAKE" Steel Shingles

Let us show you how to make sure of a splendid, never-failing water supply and secure better, more durable buildings as well.

The METALLIC ROOFING Co. Limited Manufacturers
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg

Tanks and Troughs for all purposes, Metallic Coatings, Siding, Snow Melters, Feed Cookers, etc. Catalogue on request—state what line interests you.

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"EASTLAKE" TANK HEATER

Designed to heat water quickly in any kind of tank

The "EASTLAKE" Tank Heater gives a quick, hot fire—burns almost anything. Draft flue and grate lift out in one piece.

Fastens securely to the bottom of any metal or wooden tank.

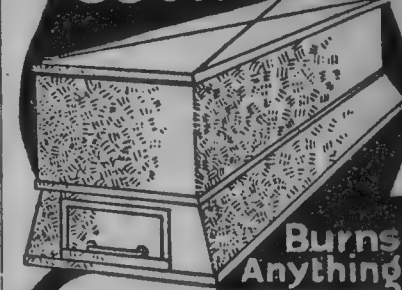
The "EASTLAKE" is a low-priced, general-purpose heater made for long, steady service.

Write for prices and illustrated Catalogue T, showing all kinds of tanks.



801W
A STRONG WELL MADE HEATER
The METALLIC ROOFING Co. Manufacturers Limited
797 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg

Snow Melter and Feed Cooker



Burns Anything

Built to Last Because It's an "Eastlake"

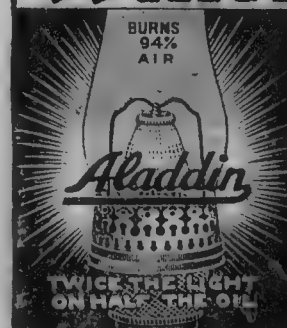
Scarcity of water during the winter is a serious handicap to many farmers. A good "EASTLAKE" SNOW MELTER solves the problem and is also a big paying investment as a Feed Cooker.

Designed to give a quick, hot fire at a trifling cost. Made of heavy galvanized iron strongly reinforced and very complete in every detail.

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WHITE LIGHT FROM COAL OIL



MAKE MONEY SPARE TIME OR FULL TIME!

You can now make your home bright and cheerful and SAVE ONE-HALF ON OIL. Tests by Government and leading Universities prove this wonderful new Aladdin is nearly five times as efficient as the best round wick flame lamps. BURNS 70 HOURS ON ONE GALLON common coal oil. No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. Won GOLD MEDAL. Guaranteed.

TRY IT 10 NIGHTS FREE

Prove for yourself without risk that this remarkable white light has no equal. If not entirely satisfied, return it at our expense. \$1000 REWARD will be given to anyone who shows us an oil lamp equal in every way to this new Aladdin.

GET YOURS FREE! We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers.

In that way you may get your own without cost. Write quick for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 238 Aladdin Bldg., MONTREAL OR WINNIPEG

LARGEST COAL OIL MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD

No previous experience necessary. Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. NO MONEY NECESSARY. We start you. Sample sent for 10 days' trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

Saskatchewan Shorthorn Club

Don't fail to look over the Saskatchewan Draft at the
Western Canada Shorthorn Sale
BRANDON, NOVEMBER 19 and 20

12 Females, strong in Scotch blood and from the pick of the province.

CONTRIBUTORS
M. R. COWELL.
B. H. SCOTT.
R. W. CASWELL.

Shorthorn Heifers at Western Canada Sale, Brandon, Nov. 19, 20

We are offering at this sale the white heifer, **IRIS D.**, 184986, July 6, 1917; the specially choice red roan, **DORIS D.**, 184985, out of the great imported cow, Doris III; the roan, **ISABELLA**, 18th, 184987, March 15, 1917; the excellent **UBY D.**, 184991, April 8, 1917; the thick, smooth roan, **DAISY D.**, 184989; and the promising **WHITE EMMA**, 187117, April 1, 1917. All these heifers are of excellent Scotch breeding; they are by the English Lady bull, Van Dunck, 95596, and are all in calf to that great son of Gainford Marquis, Village Sultan. The offering is in nice condition and are a choice lot. Look them over.

ROBERTS BROS. - Vegreville, Alta.

High-class Shorthorns

I am offering at the Western Canada Shorthorn Sale, at Brandon, on November 19th and 20th:—

Six head of high-class Scotch-bred SHORTHORN FEMALES

Four two-year-olds and two yearlings, from the best of the Shorthorn families, one of the yearlings being a Miss Ramsden, and the other a Jilt. The two-year-olds have been bred to that celebrated sire of prize-winning stock, Missie Prince.

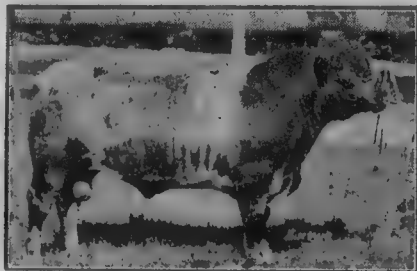
SEE THESE CATTLE AT THIS SALE

H. S. CURRIE - Airdrie, Alta.

Western Canada Shorthorn Show and Sale

BRANDON, Manitoba, November 19 and 20, 1919

**100
Lots
85
Females**



**From the
Pick of
Three
Provinces**

STAR OF HOPE

STAR OF HOPE, many times a champion, and his herd mate, **LAVENDER 47th**, sensation of the Big Fair Circuit of 1919, will be included in the sale. Every animal in the sale has been specially selected.

CONTRIBUTORS:—

MANITOBA

J. G. Barron, Carberry.
Freeman Rice, Binscarth.
Geo. Allison, Burbank.
Geo. Allison, jr., Manson.
Foley Bros., Manitou.
W. J. McPhadden, Manitou.
Isaac Motherall, Snowflake.
McGill Bros., Buncloody.
Mathew Taylor & Son, Buncloody.
W. E. Somerville, Hartney.
Stewart Gillie, Harmsworth.
John Ching, Darlingford.
J. G. Washington, Nings.
Jas. B. Davidson, Myrtle.
Jas. Duthie, Hartney.

A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka.
W. J. Benton, Deloraine.
Jno. P. Strachan, Miniota.
J. W. Lamb, Binscarth.
Chas. E. Irwin, Newdale.
Jno. Strachan, Pope.

SASKATCHEWAN

R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon.
M. E. Cowell, Prince Albert.
B. H. Scott, Alameda.

ALBERTA

C. G. Beeching, De Winton.
H. S. Currie, Airdrie.
Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds.
T. B. Ralphs, Airdrie.
Robert Bros, Vegreville.

Meeting of Shorthorn Breeders, at Prince Edward Hotel, evening of November 19th—A Real "Get Together."

Auctioneer — **H. O. TELLIER, Farmington, Minn.**
J. B. DAVIDSON, Myrtle, Man.
 Sale Committee Secretary

Some Alberta Drafts to Shorthorn Sale

Those who attended the Brandon sale last April, remember the choice lot of cattle sent from Alberta. Besides the drafts mentioned elsewhere in The Guide, C. G. Beeching is putting in a very choice bunch from his Tranby stock farm. Cattlemen will remember that Mr. Beeching bought the two champion females for \$6,100. He has been showing this season with great success, and cattle from Mr. Beeching's herd have an added value



Tranby Cleave 2nd.

Prizewinner at the Big Fair. Bred and owned by C. G. Beeching.

on that account. They are practically all Scotch bred.

Roberts Brothers, Vegreville, Alta., are consigning five head from their well-known herd, as also is H. S. Currie, Airdrie, Alta.

Novel Bull Sale

There is a very strong campaign under way in the United States for the elimination of the scrub sire. It is to be hoped that this will spread till all the forces working for the betterment of agriculture on this side of the line combine with all the weight of their authority towards the same end on the Canadian prairie. One novel means of promoting the use of better sires is by auction sale, at which all bidding is restricted to men who have been using scrub bulls. One of these was recently held at West Bend, Wisconsin, and conducted by the County Holstein Association. Sixteen bulls were sold at an average of \$56.38. All of these went to head herds in which there had never been a pure-bred sire.

Brandon Offerings

The following is a continuation of the list of Brandon sale offerings. The list will be completed next week:—

Stewart Gillie, Harmsworth, sells Rosebud 3rd, by the great Rosewood 2nd. Her dam was the first prize cow at the Congress sale, and also at Virden fair in a class of 16, while Rosebud 3rd was champion female, any age or breed, at the same fair.

Jno. Ching, Darlingford, sells a good, white heifer, by King Edward, 98524. This is a good, growthy heifer in nice condition, and should make a good cow for someone.

Jas. B. Davidson is contributing four head: Willow Lodge Nonpareil is from the same dam as Rosewood 2nd, that has the prospect of being a great breeding cow, low set, thick, with a great coat of hair, and by Prairie Glen, second highest-priced bull at Brandon, in 1918. The dam of this heifer was born in June, 1908, and is carrying her tenth calf. In point of breeding she leaves nothing to be desired. Matchless of Cedarvale 4th, a good yearling roan heifer of the Matchless family, and by the Duchess of Gloster bull, Lord Gloster, 109652. Myrtle Belle, by imported Metropolitan, and carrying the blood of Choice Goods, Prime Minister, bred by Duthie and the Campbell bull, Albert. This cow's first calf was Myrtle Beau, the grand champion male of the last association sale. Red Jessie, a good eight-year-old cow of the Miss Syme family, a good regular breeder, and a cow that would look good in any herd anywhere. She is due to calve in January, to the service of Myrtle Beau. Mr. Davidson has rented his farm or these females would not be for sale.

W. E. Sommerville, Hartney, sells an excellent roan yearling bull by Masterpiece, by Silver Cloud, Imp., and out of Corston Rose, Imp., 103254. This is a high-class bull, and his dam is a real double-decker.

Isaac Motherall, Snowflake, sells Barron's Best. He was bred by Andrew Graham, Roland, and is sired by the great breeding bull, Mason's Pride, out of Florence 2nd, by Spicy Barron. He is a good breeding bull.

A. D. McDonald and Son, Napinka, are contributing five females, four of which are of the Campbell Clementina family. They are the good regular breeding kind that make money for their owners. One of these cows has a calf at foot by the Barron-bred bull Scottish Hero. Three were bred in May and June.

Alberta Winter Fair

Much interest is being displayed by Alberta stockmen this year in the Alberta Winter Fair, which will be held in the same building, December 9 to 12. This event includes the baby beef, lamb and hog competition for Alberta boys and girls, for which \$2,500 is being given in prizes. Generous prizes are also being given by the livestock associations for cattle, sheep and swine, which are open to all, and to which has been added \$2,704 by the Livestock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Entries for the Alberta Winter Fair close November 25. Prize lists are now ready at the office of the secretary, E. I. Richardson.

Argentine Bulls

In connection with the Dominion Livestock Commissioner's statement, elsewhere in this issue of The Guide, warning cattle raisers that the Argentine Republic is producing a better class of animal than we have in this country, we publish herewith the figures for which some of their bulls went under the hammer at the Palermo sale in September. The grand champion Shorthorn bull sold for \$42,000; the reserve champion, a two-year-old, for \$29,376; the champion Hereford and Aberdeen Angus bull went for \$8,400 and \$6,480 respectively. All of these bulls were bred in the Argentine by local men.

Marshall's Contribution to Brandon Show and Sale

The Shorthorn contribution of the Hon. Duncan Marshall, Ellerslie Stock Farm, Olds, Alta., to the Brandon Show and Sale on the 20th of November, next, combines both practical merit and show-ring possibilities.

Mr. Marshall is sending something like a dozen head, and every one of them is a good one. Starting with The General, a three-year-old son of Blarneystone, out of a Marr Red Lady cow, a burly, brawny fellow with an impressive head, carrying lots of depth and smoothness; he will make a real herd header for the buyer who is lucky enough to get him.

Mr. Marshall is also selling a few real good heifers by this bull, as well as some by The Major, another sire which left his mark in this herd.

A particularly nice pair of Stamfords and a sweetly-formed, thick, low-set Mina, are included in this lot. Then there is an August heifer, a Campbell Rosebud, by a son of Gainford Select, possessing her full share of beautiful line and femininity. An August bull calf, also by The General, out of a Duke of Richmond-Jilt cow, by Mr. Marshall's late herd bull, King of Diamonds, is also included, and this deep ribbed, soggy, meaty fellow will find a ready sale. This calf possesses a fine head and shows abundance of character.

There will also be offered a two-year-old Brute Mayflower heifer, sired by Lancaster Lad, a son of Blarneystone. This stylish heifer, along with another classy individual named Dron Beauty, out of an imported cow, bred by W. A. Dron, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and sired by the Cargill-bred bull Best Boy, are both in calf to Dale Viscount, Mr. Marshall's present herd bull.

Saskatchewan Contributes Few

It is to be regretted that Saskatchewan breeders are not contributing heavily to the great Brandon sale. The best explanation which has been put forward is that the local demand is so great that Saskatchewan is a Shorthorn buyer, not a seller. It will be remembered that the big bulk of the animals from the last April sale, as well as from the English auction, went to this province. The Scott herd at Alameda is sending four choice heifers, and R. H. Caswell, Saskatoon, has a like number. The only other contributor from this province is M. H. Cowell, of Prince Albert, who is also sending four heifers.

Holstein-Friesian Book

We have just received the newly-published volume viii, of the Holstein-Friesian Year Book, containing the rules for the record of merit test, list of cows which have passed tests during the past year and other information about record cows and proven sires; which should be in the library, not only of Holstein breeders but all those interested in black and whites. The book contains 560 pages of printed



Jos. Laycock's Junior Champion Holstein Bull, Calgary.

matter, and is attractively bound in tan cloth. It may be had for \$1.00 on application to W. A. Clemmons, St. George, Ont.

Alberta University Purchases

Prof. Dowell sends us the following on recent purchases made by the Animal Husbandry section of the Agricultural College, at Edmonton:—

One Hampshire ram and five ewes purchased from R. S. Blastock, Donerail, Kentucky. These animals were all bred in England and imported to Kentucky by Mr. Blastock—all are yearlings, so that their usefulness is before them. We consider the ram a very superior individual. The ewes show excellent breed type, but were bought in field condition for the simple

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We are offering big, strong, imported shearing Rams that clipped fleeces weighing from 18 to 24 pounds each this year. Also a number of early Ram Lambs imported, in dam and out of very heavy shearing ewes. For particulars apply to—

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reason that we thought they would stand the shipment in better shape. One Berkshire boar and five sows purchased from the Iowa Farms, Davenport, Iowa. This boar, Iowa Baron 48th, farrowed in March, 1918, was first in class at the Iowa State Fair last September. The four sows are yearlings and the other one a spring gilt.

On looking over the various agricultural college herds and flocks, one usually sees an equal representation from all the breeds. Undoubtedly, this keeps the students' mind free from prejudice, and pleases the breeders throughout the province who feel that the college influence is working as much in their favor as in favor of any other breed. On the other hand such a policy restricts the amount of investigation and research work which can be done. Most breeding experiments are successful in proportion to the number of



Truman's Blusterer.
Champion Shire Stallion at Leading American Fairs, 1919.

animals involved. The Alberta school authorities have decided to go into Shorthorns, Hampshire sheep and Berkshire hogs, and they hope to build up creditable herds and flocks by concentrating their efforts on this selection. This does not argue for the superiority of these breeds for Alberta conditions, and it is hoped that the breeds not fortunate enough to be included in their list will not regard this as a pronouncement against them.

Aberdeen-Angus Gathering

The Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, held a special general meeting, at Brandon, on October 9. There was a representative gathering of the members. The meeting unanimously adopted the recommendation of the directors to increase the registration fees, membership and life membership fees. The following amendments to the schedule of fees was adopted, and will come into effect on January 1, 1920:—

Life membership fee, increased from \$20 to \$30.

Ordinary members fee, increased from \$2.00 to \$3.00.

Fees—For recording males and females under one year, owned by members, increased from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Non-members, increased from \$2.00 to \$5.00.

Fees—For animals over one year and under two, owned by members, increased from \$2.00 to \$5.00. Owned by non-members, increased from \$5.00 to \$10.

Fees—For transfers for record within 90 days from date of sale, increased from 25 cents to \$1.00.

Fees—For transfers presented for record after 90 days from date of sale, increased from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

The appointment of fieldman and secretary was approved of, it being considered that with the increasing popularity of Angus cattle, as indicated by the rapid growth in membership and revenue from registration fees, that the association would be in a position to finance the cost of such an officer. It also being the opinion of the meeting that the activities of a capable fieldman would result in still further increasing the revenue of the association.

The appointment of a new secretary and fieldman was left in the hands of the executive who will endeavor to secure a suitable man, being the intention to put such an officer in the field during the early part of next year. Applications for the office will be asked for.

The revenues of the association for the eight months of 1919, exceed the total revenue for 1918. The work in connection with the office has reached such proportions that it is to the best interests of the association to secure a secretary that will devote most of his time to the joint position of secretary and fieldman.

Miller Sells Champions

The O. and O. C. Miller herd of Durocs, at Strathmore, Alta., report good sales for their best stock. A Greenwood, Sardis, B.C., purchased the Calgary champion male at \$100. Wm. Hodgson, of the Riverside Farm, at Eburne, B.C., purchased the Edmonton, Saskatoon and Regina champion at \$150. C. A. Haverstick, Demain, Man., took the 1st prize Calgary boar for \$75.

Herefords at American Royal

The Hereford men are staking what will probably be the biggest showing ever made numerically by any one breed at a livestock show. The breeding class have 460 entries. Thirty individual steers are entered for the fat steer honors. In addition there are 1,000 animals entered in the car-lot competition. Ten thousand dollars is hung up for prize money.



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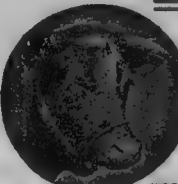
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A Field of Oats Grown this year in the Edmonton District

Some Dry Land Farming Pointers

From Experiments at the Montana Sub-Station

AN experimental station is located at Moccasin, Montana. This point is about the centre of the state and directly south of the boundary line between Alberta and Saskatchewan. The soil is a rather heavy clay loam, and the average precipitation for 18 years has been 16.6 inches. The frost-free period is 116 days. Results obtained at this station may contain some lessons for dry land farmers in southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan.

The practice of letting the ground lie idle through the summer every other year, and keeping it free from weeds by keen cultivation, is followed in most of the dry land regions of the state. The practice is made necessary to collect and conserve moisture for the crop that is to follow. Experiments show, however, that where fallowing is necessary it is more profitable to do so every third year than every second year. The use of an intertillage crop, such as corn, which is a profitable substitute for fallow, is recommended. Corn is a profitable crop in a rotation for the average dry land farmer in Montana. In most of the dry land sections it will produce a good yield of grain, and it will always yield from two to four tons of fodder per acre. If the corn crop is cultivated and the weeds kept down a good bed for small grain can be prepared by discing the corn stubble. It is recommended that where spring grains are to be sown, the corn stubble should not be disced until the spring, as the stubble helps to hold the snow. There is very little difference in the yields obtained from grains grown on fallow ground and grains sown on disced corn stubble. The latter method has the advantage of producing a profitable crop each year, with but little more work than is necessary in the fallow system.

A Place for Durum Wheat

At Moccasin, in a seven-year test, Durum wheat yielded slightly more than the common wheat. Of 12 Durum varieties which were tested, Pelissier gave the highest average yield. This variety has not yet been distributed to any extent. It has hairless, white chaff, with black beards. The kernels are not quite as large as those of most Durum wheats, and have a clear amber color.

Durum wheats are found to be especially well adapted to the eastern portion of the state, where the drought conditions are usually a little more severe than further west. Good yields can be expected from Durum wheat on all the dry lands of the state. While Durum wheat often does not bring quite as much on the market as common spring wheat, the difference in price in the last few years has not been very great. Durum has sometimes sold for more than common wheat. The fear of a lower price for Durum wheat should not, says the report of the station, stop the farmer from growing it, as the increase in yield will usually make up for any difference in price. It should be remembered in this connection, however, that some difficulty exists in marketing Durum wheat in Canada. Under normal conditions it can, however, be shipped to Minneapolis, where a market exists for it.

At Moccasin the yields of the com-

mon spring wheat, as a whole, have not been as high as those of the Durum. Some good varieties, however, have yielded higher than Durum varieties. Among these are Marquis, and this would indicate that it may not be wise to swing over from Marquis to Durum without due caution. The yields obtained from Marquis at Moccasin, indicate that it is a good wheat for the dry lands of Montana. It is probable that it would be found better adapted to the western sections of the dry land area. In the extreme eastern part of the state, the Durum varieties are recommended as being the best varieties to grow.

At Moccasin the best results have been obtained by sowing spring wheat at the rate of four pecks per acre. This is the rate used by most farmers on dry lands. If the germination of the seed is poor, the seed is sown at a higher rate. Some of the larger seeded Durum varieties are sown at the rate of five pecks per acre. When sufficient moisture is present seeding is done at two inches or less in depth.

Big Yield of Sunflowers

Ninety tons, green weight, of sunflowers were harvested from three acres, at the Manitoba Agricultural College, this year. The cost of production, not including the rent of land was \$2.09 per ton. Concerning the production of sunflowers for ensilage, Prof. T. J. Harrison says:—

"Ensilage growing has not been an unqualified success, because corn is not hardy in all parts of the province. In an endeavor to solve this problem the field husbandry department of the college has been growing and ensiling different crops, corn, oats, millet, Sudan grass, sunflowers, etc. So far sunflowers give promise of being one of the best substitutes for corn, especially in the southern part of the province, where oats do not give a heavy yield of green matter per acre. The sunflower is much more hardy than corn, in fact, it will stand several degrees of frost in the fall with no apparent injury. It can be sown in drills the same as corn and inter-tilled. Lastly, it gives a large yield per acre. This year from a three-acre field of sunflowers the field husbandry department harvested 90 tons of green forage. This was put into the silo and will be fed this winter in comparison with corn ensilage. The crop was produced at the following cost: discing, \$3.42; harrowing, \$1.69; seeding, \$3.90; thinning, \$5.25; cultivating, \$0.72; weeding, \$0.30; cutting, \$22.25; hauling and ensiling, \$138.00; cost of seed, \$4.80.

"This makes a total of \$186.40 for 90 tons, or \$2.09 per ton. There was no cost for land charged up against the crop, as the land would have been summerfallowed, and, therefore, not producing, had it not been put in sunflowers.

Measuring Hay

Q.—How many cubic feet are there in a ton of blue joint hay and of clover or timothy? How is the hay in a stack estimated by measurement?

A.—For clean blue joint hay, or other wild grasses that have been in the stack from 30 to 60 days, 422 cubic feet will weigh approximately a ton. For a



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longer period than this, 340 cubic feet; for timothy or clover hay that has been in the stack from 30 to 60 days, 512 cubic feet, or for a longer period, 422 cubic feet.

One rule for measuring hay is to subtract the width from the overthrow, then divide by two, multiply the result by the width and multiply this result by the length. This gives the cubic contents of the stack.

For example: If a stack of wild hay has been left for 30 days and is of the following measurements: 20 feet wide, 100 feet long and overthrow of 50 feet, the following method would be used to compute the tons: The overthrow 50 feet less width 20 feet—30 feet; divide this by two gives 15 feet; multiply by the width 20 feet—300; multiply this by the length 100 feet—30,000; and divide by 422—71 tons.

As the weight of a given volume of hay varies considerably according to the kind of hay, amount of weeds or rubbish, etc., it is best when selling it to have it weighed if possible. Only when no facilities are at hand for doing this

should the weight be estimated by measurement.

Kernels

At the Northern Experimental Station, wheat on summerfallow without manure, in a four-year average, yielded 38 bushels per acre, and wheat on summerfallow with 12 tons per acre of manure for the same period yielded 46 bushels per acre. In every case the crop of wheat was followed by a crop of oats in which the oats following the wheat on summerfallow yielded 70 bushels per acre, against a yield of 85 bushels per acre after following wheat on summerfallow that had been manured.

Humus not only fulfils the mechanical function of rendering soil porous and more retentive of moisture, but furnishes also the essential medium for the activities of the bacteria which liberates plant food in the soil. Furthermore, humus constitutes the chief natural source of the soil's nitrogen supply. Applications of barnyard man-

ure may be considered the chief means employed in the maintenance of humus in the soil.

There is no use trying to grow grasses that will not stand the drought in a semi-arid district. It is different with grain crops, for by means of summerfallowing and spring and fall cultivation, artificial conditions can be created which help them over a dry spell. On the other hand, the grasses have practically to stand alone. They must be able to stand up against dry conditions.

Experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have shown that a vigorous crop of clover will contain, at a moderate estimate, in its foliage and roots, from 100 to 150 pounds nitrogen, 30 to 45 pounds phosphoric acid and 85 to 115 pounds potash per acre.

Stubbling in rye is one of the best ways to raise grass-hoppers, says the North Dakota Agricultural College. A

stubbled-in rye field will likely furnish enough grass-hoppers next year to not only clean up the home farm but the neighboring farms as well.

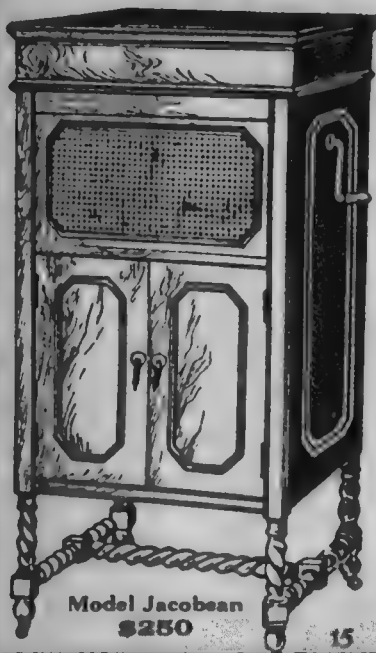
The North Dakota Agricultural College states that with sweet clover seed production is always certain and there will not be large regions looking to other regions for a seed supply, as with alfalfa. Each district will grow its own seed to a considerable extent.

On heavy lands on the Red River Valley it has been found that wheat after corn is a day later than after stubble, but three days ahead of summerfallow.

It is impossible to control soil blowing and wild oats by a straight grain and fallow system, no matter how well you cultivate. Grasses control both satisfactorily.

Kubanka wheat has for a number of years given the highest yields at the North Dakota Experiment Station, and at the five sub-stations.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Prohibition, Pro and Con

The Arguments on Each Side of the Case Set Forth in the Book entitled, Before the Bar

TO those who are desirous of having the arguments for and against prohibition of intoxicating beverages placed before them with as near an approach to absolute impartiality as is possible—and surely the number of such people must be legion—the book entitled, Before the Bar, written by John A. Stevenson and published by J. M. Dent & Son, Toronto, will furnish instructive and interesting reading.

In undertaking to prepare a volume whose purpose, as he announces in his preface, is "to sift the chaff from the grain and examine the facts and evidence adduced in support of both sides of the prohibition question, never forgetting the environment whence they come or the circumstances under which they were produced, and to offer it's readers an opportunity of forming an independent and satisfactory judgment," Mr Stevenson has undertaken no easy task.

He has evidently felt himself under the necessity of making his book readable and interesting. There will no doubt be some readers who will condemn his idea of blending some diversion with his presentation of Prohibition, Pro and Con, which is the sub-title of his book. It is related of Queen Victoria, that once at a state dinner at Windsor, when a visiting royalty from the continent of Europe undertook to be jocular in a manner which did not meet with Her Majesty's approval she remarked, severely, "We are not amused."

On Confusing Lines

It is interesting to consider what such readers will think of the following extract from Mr. Stevenson's preface:—

"Too often in the past the contest has been conducted on confusing lines. On the one hand there are visible stout reactionaries who like their Burgundy and Jonny Walker, coming forward in the intervals of their assaults on the governments for legislation to suppress strikes and socialist weeklies, or make trade unions illegal, to write furious letters to the press, protesting against the infringement of the individual liberties of the citizen by prohibition. On the other hand there are the acquisitive pietists, who in their business careers have violated every ethical standard and every law of the land, lifting up their hands to heaven and declaring that drunkenness is the father and mother of all crime and that mankind will never be good or honest or pure until it is made teetotal by law. Neither should be accepted as evidence in the case. There should also be ruled out of court these keen students of foreign affairs who are prepared to declare that Bolshevism is the direct product of the abolition of drinking in Russia. Ireland, alas, provides mournful evidence of the fact that the consumption of alcohol is no guarantee of conservatism."

A Grave Moral Problem

We cannot doubt that there will be some readers of the book who, holding that every great problem of public policy should be approached in a serious attitude of mind, will find some of the touches in the book deserving of disapproval, not to say condemnation, for their levity.

Not that it can be said with justice of Before the Bar that "the spirit is one of mockery." On the contrary, the spirit of the book is one of seriousness underlying an occasional jesting tone on the surface of Mr. Stevenson's writing.

It cannot be said too often that simplification is the key note to every public issue, which, like the issue discussed in Before the Bar, has a moral core. The moral core of the prohibition question emerges more and more plainly into view as chapter succeeds chapter in this book, presenting (again to quote the sub-title) Prohibition, Pro and Con; until, by the time the closing chapter is reached, no reader capable of forming a judgment can fail to realize that there could hardly be a more effective way of making evident the strength of the case for prohibition than the method followed in this book.

NOTE.—The book reviewed above may be obtained from the Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, upon receipt of price \$1.50, postpaid.

Religion and Life

Anger—By Rev. H. D. Ranns

THERE are two sides to the ethical quality of anger. There is an anger that is right and an anger that is wrong. We are so apt to think of the anger that is wrong that we forget the other kind altogether. It is a part of spiritual wisdom to distinguish.

Let us take first in order of thought the anger that is wrong. That is the brand of which we think most readily. It is the anger that is not the expression of a considered judgment but the explosion of a mad moment. It is the kind that is animated by hatred rather than by just resentment of evil. It is the indulgence of an ill temper that later and calmer thoughts would condemn. As we all know this kind of anger is woefully prevalent and is one of the most terrible and destructive forces in human life. It may be doubted whether there is any factor in life that causes more misery and heartbreak than hasty speech and angry action.

The mischievous feature of such anger is its anti-social nature. The man or woman who indulges it makes everyone near unhappy and puts an uncontrollable current of bitterness into the genial stream of our common life. Lack of control in speech and action breaks up homes, divides friends, makes sport of happiness and destroys the spiritual life of the one who indulges it. Among all the sins of the disposition as distinguished from sins of the body, ill temper is one of the most devastating. One trouble is that it is supposed to be a respectable failing. The drunkard or the libertine we visit with our condemnation without stint but the man of uncontrolled temper is excused—"It's only his temper." Yet he is a libertine of another sort. He plays havoc with the peace of his little world.

Nothing but evil can come of such anger. Upon those who are guilty of it, it brings the retribution of humiliation. One of the most pitiable exhibitions in the world is to see a man held high in the public estimation lose his temper and say things prompted by heat rather than judgment. It is a sight to make men and angels weep! Yet when is there a strong controversy between leaders in church or state without that spectacle being given to the world? The great doctrinal controversies of the Church of Christ strew the centuries with pictures of men of light and leading who have lost their tempers and said and done things unbecoming to their station.

It is well to remember also that the habitual loss of control in the end leads to virtual exclusion from others. The elder brother who was jealous and angry was shut out from the feast, while the poor prodigal was in the banquet hall. This is not merely an incident from an old world story but it is true to life. People come to shun the ill tempered person as a plague. He is a plague and a nuisance. He is not fit for Heaven or earth—so both reject him.

All this has been about the anger that is wrong. There is the reverse side of the shield to consider. There are three distinct cases where Jesus was angry—and sinned not. In passing we may say that the world has thought so much of Jesus as gentle and kind and calm that one aspect of His character has been overlooked. There has been a danger in certain representations of Jesus of making Him out to be flabby, sentimental and effeminate, a creature hardly suited for the part of Hero in a world of men. All

such views constitute a caricature of the character of Jesus. He was in reality a true man, with a man's strength and passion, no namby pamby weakling. He had a man's indignation against evil. It is instructive to examine the instances of Jesus' anger. One time when He was angry was when He had healed a man on the Sabbath and the Pharisees began to complain and to murmur about His doing such a thing on the Sabbath. Pointedly and indignantly Jesus asks them, "Is it lawful on the Sabbath day to do good or to do evil? to save life or to kill?" And because they were silent, revealing prejudice of mind and hardness of heart, we are told He looked round on them with anger. Man's inhumanity to man and man's narrow intolerance always made Jesus angry. Another characteristic case of the anger of Jesus was when the disciples forbade the children to come to Him. Here He was moved with indignation at the disciples, which implies that they should have understood Him better than to do such a thing. Why would not Jesus want the little children? The other clear case of anger was when men made a den of merchandise of the outer courts of the Temple and the sound of trading reached the worshippers. Both the sacrilege and the greed made Jesus angry. All three cases show that where there was injustice, inhumanity and wrong Jesus was angry. And in like cases we have a right to be angry too.

All anger that is a just resentment against what does harm to the progress of the Kingdom of God among men is right. We ought to be angry, to blaze forth against all who lead others into sin, especially against those who lead people younger than themselves into evil. Jesus said that it was better for such that a millstone had been hanged about their necks and they had been thrown into the midst of the sea. These are strong words but not too strong for the tempter. We ought to be angry too with the grafter, the despicable man who prostitutes his public trust for private gain. We ought all of us to be so angry that ere long public opinion will serve notice on all public servants, "Thou shalt not graft." We ought to be angry against the selfish man and also the man indifferent to public welfare, who is content to live in a cosy world of his own and let the world go hang. The time has come to be angry with such people.

That great book, which at the time of its publication caused so much heart-burning among the orthodox of its day, but which now is accepted as quite a conservative statement of the essence of Christianity, "Ecce Homo," has something fine to say on this. Here is what Seeley says, "Christianity, which is the enthusiasm of humanity, creates an intolerant anger against all who do wrong to human beings, an impatience of selfish enjoyment, a vindictive enmity to tyrants and oppressors, a hostility to every form of imposture such as the uninspired soul could never entertain." Had you thought of that?

Anger like this was never more needed than today. This kind of anger is conviction on fire, and its possession has in the past made men great. We owe the reformation under God to the anger of Martin Luther. The wonderful anger of a Savonarola at one time saved Florence from its sins. Such anger today used by consecrated, Christ-like men and women is the only thing to save society from its sins.

So be ye angry—but sin not!

TEXTS:

Luke xv. 28—"But he was angry and would not go in."

Mark iii. 1 to 7—"Jesus heals on the Sabbath."

Mark x. 14 to 17—"Jesus and the Children."

John ii. 13 to 22—"Jesus and the Money-changers."



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The Countrywoman

Liberal Party and Prohibition

NEWSPAPER reports of Mrs. W. E. Motherwell's addresses, on behalf of her husband, who was the Liberal candidate in the recent by-election in Assiniboia, indicate that she urged the women of the constituency to support Mr. Motherwell in the best interests of prohibition. It appears that Mrs. Motherwell scolded and derided the Senate for vetoing the prohibition legislation passed by the House of Commons last session, and that she urged that the refractory Senate be disciplined. Her best friends say she is an honest, kindly soul, and we presume that she was not engaging in the political pastime of misrepresentation, expecting that her bluff would pass unchallenged. It is, therefore, obvious that the incident of the omission of the Liberal party to even refer remotely to the Senate in its platform of last August, has entirely escaped Mrs. Motherwell.

So far as the official Liberal party or its platform are concerned, Mrs. Motherwell may talk until Doomsday, but she will not be able to persuade anyone that they will sponsor Senate reform. Nor is it likely that either of the two political parties will voluntarily sponsor the reform. There are too many old servants of the parties who must be provided, by the laws and precedents of those parties, with a superannuation and a fairly dignified public position. The Senate provides just the type of home for the aged which politicians mostly wish for, and neither party can be expected to seek to destroy or alter it. We would venture to remind Mrs. Motherwell that the omission of the Liberal party to accept in its platform the responsibility of reforming the Senate, did not escape those persons whom she addressed in Assiniboia. The Liberal party has not championed the reform of the Senate, and the odds are that it never will.

Regarding prohibition and the Liberal party, Mrs. Motherwell again appears to need enlightenment. It will be remembered that last session when legislation was introduced to extend the orders-in-council dealing with prohibition in effect for one year after the signing of peace, 33 Liberals registered the only opposition to the bill. Perhaps to quote the Liberal plank on prohibition is to reveal its inadequacy and faultiness most effectively. It is:—

"Whereas the regulation, restriction and prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors within their several jurisdictions are vested in the provinces, this convention is firmly of the opinion that when for the effective enforcement of restrictive or prohibitive legislation is by the legislature of said provinces deemed necessary, such legislation should, on the request of said legislature, be enacted by the federal parliament."

The legislation which at present obtains by order-in-council is faulty enough without reverting again to provincial legislation, which means that one province may have prohibition and another may not, and the best Dominion policing cannot enforce it. If Mrs. Motherwell believes that the Liberal party may be looked to for Dominion prohibition legislation, she has a prescience to discern what the Liberal party and platform do not reveal.

Do Representatives Represent

When the first vote was taken on the Grand Trunk legislation before the House of Commons, there were 96 persons on hand to vote out of the 230 members who should have been considering the legislation. The railway legislation is the only business of importance, excepting the peace treaty, and it was given scant concern, that has been before the House this session. It was a question of principle, and certainly should have exacted the keenest concentration of every member of the House of Commons. Yet little more than 40 per cent. of the members were sufficiently concerned to be present when a vote was taken.

It is another evidence of the fall-

ibility of a two-party system of government. The government brings in legislation. It is drafted with the idea of being not too obnoxious to its supporters on the government benches, whose one idea of the responsibility of government is to manage to remain in power as long as possible. The opposition at the present session is so disintegrated and disorganized that it is not ready to have a general election, and as a consequence has no thought of encouraging a revolt. In other words when legislation is introduced it is almost certain that the government supporters will support it, and the opposition nominally oppose it because governments and oppositions are built to disagree, and so everyone knows just how the legislation will be dealt with, practically to a man.

When the members of parliament line up behind two party whips it is quite obvious that representatives in the House of Commons do not represent. Is it not time for a strong cross bench party who will demand, and by their very presence compel at least attendance when votes are taken, if not intelligence when debating legislation?

Federal Health Department

The Federal Department of Health, created by an act of parliament which received the royal assent on the sixth



of last June, has for some time past been going through the process of organization. The bill, under which the department came into being, gave to it authority to take over branches of government departments already in existence which were devoted to conserving the public health, as well as to create new branches. Consequently the work of co-ordinating old-established organizations into a new department has so far been the primary work of the department.

The work of organization was delayed at the outset by the fact that Lieut.-Col. J. A. Amyot, M.B., C.M.G., the deputy minister, under Hon. N. W. Rowell, who has charge of the department, was overseas when the bill was passed. He returned to Canada about the end of June, but was then forced to take a rest for his health's sake. Therefore, he was unable to take hold of the department until August. The assistant deputy minister, Lieut.-Col. D. A. Clark, M.D., also a returned soldier, was appointed only a short time ago. The appointments of both deputy minister and assistant are understood to enjoy the hearty approval of medical men all over the Dominion.

When the new department really gets down to business and begins to make itself felt, its influence will extend far and wide throughout the country. The fact that it administers so many of the branches which were formerly run as subsidiaries of old established departments, makes it at once an important

factor in the life of the community. It has in its charge the conservation of child life and child welfare, the inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen, and the administration of marine hospitals. The health of the public on railways, boats and all other methods of transportation come under its jurisdiction. It administers the Adulteration Act, the Proprietary and Patent Medicine Act, and just now is conducting a crusade against those manufacturers of patent medicines who mingle with their products larger quantities of alcohol or drugs than the law allows. It is fighting venereal disease, and, in co-operation with the provinces, plans to spend large sums to rid the country of this evil.

In the words of the statute creating the new department, its powers "extend to and include all matters and questions relating to the promotion or preservation of the health of the people of Canada over which parliament has jurisdiction." Its work is necessarily conducted with the full agreement and co-operation of the provinces, and the act provides that no jurisdiction shall be exercised by the new department over any provincial or municipal board of health.

The establishment of a National Research Laboratory for public health and research work, for which provision was made in the bill, is now being taken up by the health department. It is stated that within a short time an appointee will be nominated to take charge of this end of the work. In view of its importance, the man who will be selected, must have exceptional ability and must enjoy the confidence of the medical profession throughout Canada.

The act of parliament creating the department of health, also provided for the appointment of a Dominion Council of Health, to consist of the deputy minister, as chairman; the chief executive officer of the department of health of each province, and five other persons appointed by the government. This council has already held its first meeting. The five government appointees to the council are: Miss Helen R. Y. Reid, Convener of Auxiliaries, Canadian Patriotic Fund; Mrs. H. E. Todd, president of Women's Institutes, Orillia, Ont.; Walter Rollo, Labor representative, Hamilton, Ont.; W. F. Step-

is the least use. This government was put in power by you people and has been returned to power several times by you people, and if you are dissatisfied with it it is up to you to put this government out. We want to fight this election with clean hands and clean methods because our movement does not sanction the subterranean gutter methods usually adopted in political campaigns. It does not matter where you go in the province you will find the political heeler at work, and he is easily recognised. I have said, that I believe Premier Stewart is a sincere and honest man. I have no quarrel with him, but I have a quarrel with the system in which he is involved.

"Premier Stewart says it is impossible to have a strong government where you have more than two parties. That is an extraordinary thing for a man of intelligence to say in these days. We had always imagined that Great Britain had one of the strongest governments in the world, and they have had for many years a strong Labor group in parliament and the people there are expecting that the next government will be a Labor government. They have also an Irish group and several other small groups, and yet Premier Stewart says it will be impossible to carry on responsible government unless you have simply two strong parties. I happened to be in Ottawa a little while ago, and was in the House of Commons during a discussion on an important piece of legislation. Only about one-third of the members were in the House, and whilst I was there one of the members drew the attention of the speaker to the fact that there was not a single cabinet minister in the House. I thought that was an extraordinary state of affairs. They had to send pages to find one of the ministers to lead the government. I talked to some of my party friends and they said that that was nothing unusual because all the men in the House had their minds made up already and knew how to vote. I think that condition of affairs exists largely because we have just two large parties in Canada. This is one of the few countries in which this is so. I think the stronger the cross benches the better and cleaner government you will have.

"There is a big work in this political movement for us women. We want to show our intelligence by the way in which we use our votes. There never was a time before when such a large body of people were enfranchised at one time. As a consequence the politicians are all playing up to us, but don't let us be dragged into the old party system. Don't take your opinions from the party press; don't let these ridiculous editorials in the party papers bias you or influence you, but show that you have a sense of responsibility and that you realize that the franchise does mean something to you. The people have taken the franchise lightly in the past. They have gone to the polling booth like sheep, and the ballot has not meant very much. To us women it is a new thing and it is up to us women to use our ballots for the benefit of humanity.

Disagrees With Ministers

"That is where I take issue with the statements of our cabinet ministers. They are all full of the wonderful things they have done in the past and of promises for the future. I think good work should speak for itself. If they are working for the betterment of humanity it should not be necessary for them to tear around the country blowing their own trumpets the way they do. Actions speak louder than words. Woman started as the equal of man, but one thing after another was taken from her until she was shut up in the home and it was said that was her rightful place, and nothing outside of it should interest her. On the contrary, there is nothing that goes on outside that does not affect the woman and the home. The trouble in the past has been that everything has been man-made. Men made the legislation; and men made wars; women just provided the cannon fodder. Four-fifths of the

Continued on Page 49

AUTUMN GYPSIES

By Margaret Minaker

Here in the land of new things,
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Caravans a-wind.

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Stirred by call of sun and wind,
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Mine, with sheaf and stack;
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Gypsies bivouac.

Rainbow gowns a-flutter,
Camp-fire mists enhance;
Over fields of work-a-day,
Glamour of romance.

hen, Huntingdon, Que.; and Professor J. G. Fitzgerald, professor of hygiene, University of Toronto.—Ray Brown, Press Gallery, House of Commons, Ottawa.

Women and Party Politics

"I never made a political speech in my life. I don't know how to. In the 22 years that I have been in this province I have never aligned myself with either of the old political parties. I don't propose in this campaign to follow the old political methods and begin by tearing down everything that the present government has said and done. I do not consider that sort of thing

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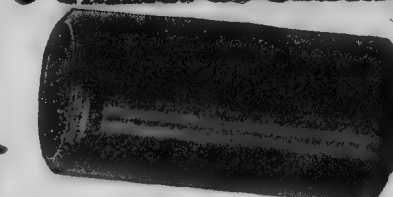
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| 1559 | Casey Jones; song |
| 1560 | The Preacher and the Bear; song |
| 1633 | Rock of Ages; Sacred |
| 1641 | St. Luke 23: 33 to 38, and Calvary; Sacred |
| 1714 | Uncle Josh Keeps House; talking |
| 1742 | Beautiful Isle of Somewhere; violin |
| 1760 | Annie Laurie and Home Sweet Home; bells |
| 1768 | Old Comrades March; band |
| 1770 | Fisher's Hornpipe Medley; violin |
| 1768 | Where the River Shannon Flows; song |
| 1821 | I love a Lassie; Harry Lauder |
| 1860 | Darling Nellie Gray; song |
| 1873 | When You and I were Young Maggie; song |
| 1896 | Uncle Josh in a Barber Shop; talking |
| 1971 | Peaches and Cream; vaudeville |
| 2021 | Snow Deer; song |

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| 2104 | Stars and Stripes for Ever; march, Sousa's band |
| 2287 | O, Canada; song |
| 2296 | Rye Waltzes; band |
| 2368 | Perfect Day; song |
| 2396 | The Blue Jay and the Thrush; vaudeville |
| 2453 | Somewhere a Voice is Calling; song |
| 2487 | It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary; song |
| 2507 | I want to Go back to Michigan; song |
| 2512 | Last Rose of Summer; song |
| 2531 | Echoes from the Movies; accordion |
| 2546 | Cedde; Waltz |
| 2556 | The Little Ford Rambled Right Along; song |
| 2574 | Millicent Waltz; band |
| 2584 | Old Folks at Home; song |
| 2600 | When I'm Gone You'll Soon Forget; song |
| 2635 | Little Grey Home in the West; song |
| 2657 | War Talk at Punkin Center; talking |
| 2685 | Up Like No Alkie; guitar |
| 2701 | Aloha On Waltz; medley Hawaiian guitars |
| 2764 | Auntie Skinner's Chicken Dinner; med. banjo |
| 2787 | My Wild Irish Rose; song |
| 2814 | Mother; song |
| 2821 | Allies' March to Freedom; song |
| 2824 | Back Home in Tennessee; orchestra |
| 2835 | There's a Long, Long Trail; song |
| 2843 | America, I love You; band |
| 2881 | Memphis Blues; band |
| 2893 | Railroad Jim; song |
| 2931 | Where Did Robinson Crusoe Go, etc.; song |
| 2941 | True to the Flag March; march |
| 2950 | Medley of Hawaiian Airs, No. 2; guitars |
| 2950 | Missouri Waltz; band |
| 2950 | Hapa Haole Hula Girl; guitars |
| 2972 | On the Beach, Medley; Hawaiian guitar |
| 2972 | I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen; song |
| 2999 | I Sent My Wife to the Thousand Isles; song |
| 3010 | He's the Making of a Darned Fine Man; song |
| 3011 | Smiles, then Kisses; Hawaiian guitar |
| 3104 | Messenger Boy March; band |
| 3115 | Light Cavalry Overture; xylophone |
| 3121 | What Do You Want to Make, etc.; song |
| 3125 | They're Wearing 'Em Higher in Hawaii; song |
| 3130 | When You and I were Young Maggie; song |
| 3153 | One, Two, Three, Four; Hawaiian guitar |
| 3191 | King Cotton March; band |
| 3202 | Stars and Stripes Forever; Marimba Band |
| 3204 | Silver Bay; song |
| 3220 | Liberty Bell March; march |
| 3260 | Where Do We Go From Here; song |

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| 3261 | Sweet Peggy Magee; song |
| 3275 | Over There; song |
| 3311 | Loch Lomond; song |
| 3316 | I May Be Gone for a Long, Long Time; song |
| 3321 | Good-bye Broadway, Hello France; song |
| 3323 | Joan of Arc; song |
| 3324 | Send Me Away with a Smile; song |
| 3328 | When Johnny Marches Away; band |
| 3351 | Some Sunday Morning; song |
| 3367 | We're Going Over; song |
| 3368 | It's a Long Way to Berlin; song |
| 3372 | Royal Italian March; band |
| 3378 | I Don't Want to Get Well; song |
| 3381 | I'd Feel at Home if They'd Let Me Join, etc.; song |
| 3384 | Comin' Thro' the Rye; song |
| 3387 | Naval Reserve March; band |
| 3391 | Bungalow in Quogue; Riviera Girl; song |
| 3398 | So Long, Mother; song |
| 3426 | They Go Wild, Simply Wild, Over Me; song |
| 3428 | Somewhere in France is the Lily; song |
| 3434 | Blackthorn Stick; medley of jigs; violin |
| 3498 | K-K-K-Katy; song |
| 3516 | On the Road to Home, Sweet Home; song |
| 3523 | Roamin' in the Gloamin'; song |
| 3525 | We Stopped Them at the Marne; song |
| 3526 | Kiss Me Again; waltz, Hawaiian guitar |
| 3528 | Just Like Washington Crossed the Delaware, General Pershing Will, etc.; song |
| 3601 | Oh! Frenchy; song |
| 3603 | General Pershing March; Marimba band |
| 3607 | Most Beautiful Picture of All; song |
| 3612 | Goodbye, Alexander; song |
| 3613 | Smiles; song |
| 3641 | Tell That to the Marines; song |
| 3665 | Reilly's Reels—Medley of jigs; violin |
| 3695 | Sometime (Sometime); song |
| 3696 | Oh! How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning; song |
| 3643 | Keep the Home Fires Burning; song |
| 3645 | Hindustani Jazz; band |
| 3670 | 'Till We Meet Again; song |
| 3708 | The Farmer and the Business Man; Theodore Roosevelt |
| 3709 | Social and Industrial Justice; Theo. Roosevelt |
| 3715 | Spagetti's Wedding Jubilee; song |
| 3732 | Wedding March (Sousa); band |
| 3733 | Just a Baby's Prayer at Twilight; violin |
| 3736 | The Boy and the Birds (Descriptive); band |

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Check here if you want to receive our monthly list of records, free ☐

Farm Women's Clubs

Secretaries' Conference

YOU will have received the official circular sent you by the secretary of the U.F.A., by this time, in regard to the secretaries' conferences, and we trust that as many as possible of the U.F.W.A. secretaries will be present at Edmonton, November 11 and 12.

We expect these conferences to be bigger and better than ever this year, and particularly look for a large representation from the women's locals. Women are occupying a position of increasing importance in the farmers' movement, and their viewpoint is needed in a discussion of the many phases of our work. That this conference may be well-rounded and well-balanced, and be of the greatest value, we earnestly invite you to be represented.

In the event of the secretary not being able to attend, it is hoped that the local will appoint a substitute delegate.

Our program this year holds a very definite place for the women secretaries. On the first day at the joint session, Mrs. Parlyby has consented to lead a discussion on The Relation of the Women's Section to the General Movement, while a place is also being given to a discussion of the work of the junior branches—a feature of our work to which both women's and men's locals should give increased attention. All the other subjects discussed at the joint session will be matters of common interest to U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. secretaries.

The whole of the second day is set apart for a separate women's session. In the forenoon, discussion will very largely take the form of a round-table conference in which we can exchange ideas on problems of the local, and as a result cannot fail to gain help and encouragement and enthusiasm, so that we may go back to our work better fitted to give our best to the cause. The afternoon session will be occupied in visiting the Provincial Poultry Plant in connection with the Edmonton convention, and in Calgary the plant of the Provincial Marketing Service, also other places of interest.

Would it not be a splendid thing if every one of our 238 U.F.W.A. locals, with their membership of 2,150, were represented at these conferences? It is an opportunity which no local can afford to miss, for the secretary, will herself be in a position to carry on her work even more efficiently, and will give to the local the benefit of her experience. I am looking forward to meeting the U.F.W.A. secretaries in a "get-together" spirit which cannot but result in a larger measure of mutual help.—A. M. Archibald, provincial secretary, U.F.W.A., Alberta.

Junior Clubs

Central office is anxious to give the greatest possible assistance to the young people's work, and to this end, we wish to obtain a list of all junior U.F.A.'s and U.F.W.A.'s. We would appreciate a note from the secretary of every local that has also a junior branch, giving us the name of such, also name and address of the secretary. In order to relieve the juniors as far as possible of any financial difficulty in carrying on their work, junior branches are not required to remit any portion of their dues to Central. It is just as important, however, for the junior branches, as soon as organized, to report to Central and to keep Central posted on what they are doing as it is for the adult locals. The Central feels the same obligation to the junior branches as to the adult locals, and unless junior branches are reported promptly and keep in close touch with Central, we cannot give the assistance in supplying literature, suggesting plans of work, etc., that we would like. It is only through the Central that each junior branch can be linked up with other junior branches as well as the adult locals all over the province. This is very necessary if our young people are to be the important factor in our great farm movement that we believe

Club Reports for this page should be sent to the provincial secretaries. They are, for Manitoba, Miss Mabel E. Finch, Secretary W.S.G.G.A., 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg; for Saskatchewan, Mrs. Louise M. Burbank, Secretary W.S.G.G.A., Farmers' Building, Regina; and for Alberta, Miss Anna M. Archibald, Secretary, U.F.W.A., Louheed Building, Calgary.

they should be. Junior members of adult locals, of course, are charged half the regular fee, and only half the regular amount remitted to Central.—A. M. Archibald, provincial secretary, Alberta.

Warden Off to Good Start

I wonder if it will seem like blowing our own trumpet unnecessarily loud if we venture to place on record, through the columns of The Guide, the existence and doings of the Warden U.F.W.A. local. The circumstances under which we organized were somewhat unusual and to some extent, amusing. It was towards the end of a Red Cross Sewing meeting, in fact we were at tea, when a chance remark by the secretary, raised a lively discussion, and before that memorable tea was over, the Warden local had actually sprung into existence. This was in May last.

As soon as all the necessary preliminaries were gone through we were anxious to get right down to business. It was decided to take up the political situation, starting out of course with the Farmers' Platform. Being for the most part novices, we found it frightfully dry and indigestible, and resolved to call in the aid of some one thoroughly qualified to help us out. To this end a picnic was arranged for the middle of July, and although we were disappointed in not being able to secure a speaker to enlighten us on these all-important subjects, the picnic came to pass in due time, and from a social and enjoyable point of view was a huge success. There are whisperings in the air, that Mrs. Parlyby will visit us at no very distant date.

So far, no great changes have come along to mark us as a progressive and useful body of women. We were able to help the finances of the School Sports' Association by taking charge, in connection with our friends the U.F.W.A. ladies of Stettler, of an ice

cream and candy stall, at the field day of that same association.

Now, a word as to our meetings. Hitherto they have been held monthly and take place at the home of one of the members. Although we try to make them interesting and instructive they are also of the nature of a social and friendly gathering. A greater freedom and ease is enjoyed, and in that way we get the best out of each and all of the members.

A short time since, the Stettler local invited our local to their meeting followed by a most delightful tea. Unfortunately, however, threshing and the weather prevented a large gathering. Those are the red letter days in our U.F.W.A. calendar. Perhaps at some time in the near future we may be able to report that we are actually useful to the organization. That is the aim we have before us.—P. A. E. Buckingham, secretary, Warden U.F.W.A., Alta.

Duhamel Fair

It is a long time since our U.F.W.A. sent in a report, but we have been very much alive. Our membership is much the same as last year; a few dropped out and a few more were added. Being somewhat pressed for funds, we decided at the beginning of the year to appoint a ways and means committee, the committee to consist of three or four members, changed every month. This has been very successful. We have had some pleasant social times together and our treasury has been considerably helped.

We adopted the study of the Farmers' Platform as our year's work, and are finding it very interesting, also we are finding how much we need to study along these lines.

We decided to hold a school fair this year in place of our usual garden competition, as the children seemed to be losing interest in straight gardening.

We offered prizes for different vegetables grown by the children, also for cakes, crocheting, knitting and sewing, besides various classes of school work, about 37 classes in all. The affair was a success beyond our wildest expectations, and when entries began to pour in on fair day we began to fear we had not provided room enough. The vegetables would have done credit to old experienced gardeners, and the cakes were excellent. One pleasing feature of the cooking was the large proportion of cakes baked by boys—and they took as many prizes as the girls. Our future bachelors will certainly not suffer from poor cooking. The entries in sewing, knitting and crocheting were not as numerous as we would have liked, but there will probably be a larger exhibit in these classes next year—this was the first time. We also had a sale of work and home-cooking, and served coffee and sandwiches, and the Junior U.F.W.A. sold ice cream. Besides this we had a program of sports in the afternoon. Everyone enjoyed the Duhamel school fair very much, and like the larger fairs, we are planning for a bigger and better one next year.—Mrs. L. Hutchinson, secretary, Duhamel, U.F.W.A., Alta.

Destruction of Crows

"Whereas the crows have become so plentiful as to be a menace to the farmer, inasmuch that they destroy a considerable amount of fowl, both wild and tame, as well as a large amount of grain, and,

"Whereas in the province of Manitoba there is a bounty for the destruction of crows;

"Therefore be it resolved that the U.F.A., in convention assembled, ask the provincial government to investigate the method carried out in the province of Manitoba in destroying crows, and bring about some similar system for the province of Alberta."—Ardrossan U.F.W.A., Mrs. P. H. Sword, secretary.

Cypress River Leads

Our society is not very old yet as we only organized in April, 1918, but as we have a large membership now we are looking forward and working to accomplish more next year. In January, 1919, our officers were elected for this year. At that meeting the Farmers' Platform was read, clause by clause, and discussed. Other papers on interesting topics were also read. Then on account of the epidemic we were not able to hold another meeting until April, our anniversary meeting, of which I have told you before in The Guide.

At the May meeting we started planning for a picnic and the ordering of our fruit from British Columbia. We are quite satisfied with the fruit on the whole. As only members are allowed to order this is how we obtained our membership of 60. The president took all the orders for fruit and forwarded them to the fruit grower. She was telegraphed as to the time of the arrival of the fruit and then she telephoned a director on each line to let the rest of the members know. Each one lifted her own fruit from the car, the president and secretary being present to give it out, so the only charges on the fruit were the freight.

In June we held our usual meeting and continued our discussion on the picnic, settling all particulars regarding the date, committees, etc. The picnic came off on the 21st of June, and was well attended in spite of the fact that it rained all afternoon, and made it a little unpleasant to carry out our planned program. Mr. Brown, of Pilot Mound, vice-president of the association was with us and gave a splendid address. I am sorry to say that we were unable to obtain a lady speaker though we tried very hard. At our next meeting in July, the question of having a library was discussed, and it was decided that our society provide one for this winter. We are securing one of the travelling libraries from the McGill University, Montreal. For the sum of three dollars we receive 40 books for the period of six months. One of



Irene Parlyby.

S.O.S. Calls from Locals

Requests are coming in from the women's locals for help and information on the political movement which is a hopeful and cheering sign. Send us literature! Send us information! Tell us what to do!

A live topic surely. Next year may see an election and as governments under our present system have a cheerful way of bringing these things about at times when the farm people are tied to their plough handles or their threshing machines, making campaign work for them impossible, it would be well for us to be getting ready for an emergency, by giving this winter to the study of the political movement, and the women's part in it.

Discuss the farmers' political movement at your local meetings. Take in all the independent papers you can. First—last—and all the time, our own paper The Guide! The Western Independent—the provincial paper in Alberta of the farmers political association. Turners Weekly, a Saskatchewan paper edited by a blind veteran. The Farmers' Sun of Ontario which tells us what the farmers are doing politically in Ontario. Read these carefully—discuss them at your meetings—discuss them in your homes, and the men will no longer say their wives take no interest in politics! Talk about them to your neighbors, until you get them enthused!

Let each local, for its own information, make a canvas of all women in its district whether members of the organization or not, and ascertain their views and if they would vote for an independent farmer candidate. That will be good work done for the election campaign when it comes upon us. Do not let the party press make your opinions for you—read what they have to say because it is well to travel all round a subject, but form your own mind.

Do not be cajoled by the party worker, who dwells in every little hamlet. Do you remember Kipling's story of the cat, who, when anyone asked him to go with them, replied always? "Nenni—I am the cat who walks alone, and all places are alike to me, I will not come." Change the word "places" to political parties, and that makes rather a good motto for us, does it not?

By Appointment

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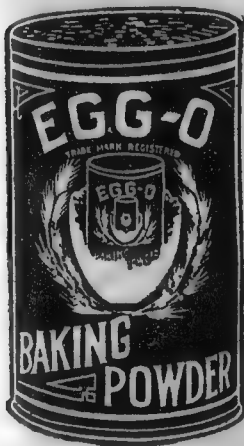
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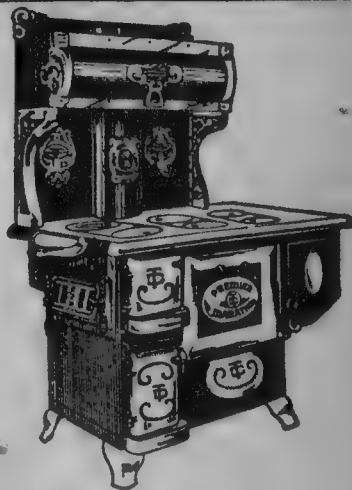
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The results of McClary's seventy years of effort, original designing to finished product can now be placed before you, in booklet form—enabling you to choose intelligently the style of equipment most suitable for your home.

Any of this list of Booklets on heating or cooking will be sent, if you mention this paper.

- "Service from the Kitchen"—about the Kootenay Steel Range.
- "Magic of the Pandora"—about the Pandora Cast-Iron Range.
- "Comfort in the Home"—on heating with the Sunshine Furnace.
- "Satisfaction"—dealing with McClary's Gas Ranges.
- "McClary's Electrical Appliances"—on cooking with electricity.
- "Household Helper"—Canning Edition—describing McClary's Florence Automatic Oil Cook Stove.
- "The Story of a Range"—McClary's Simplex Combination Coal and Gas Range.

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our members who lives in town acts as librarian. We are buying a bookcase for the library and, of course, only Grain Grower ladies will be given the privilege of reading our books.

We are also drawing our programs for the coming year. A copy will be sent you later on. Our aim is to get all interested by giving them something to do. We have written to Dr. Fraser to give us an address, and are having the free nursing demonstration course put on here. I think this covers our work pretty well since January, for as you will note we have not been able to hold many meetings to date.—Miss Nettie Campbell, secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Cypress River, Man.

Study Health Question

During the last few months we have taken up the health of the school children in various forms, and have had some instructive discussions. Each time we enjoyed a cup of tea and a social chat for a short time. Our last meeting was especially interesting, all members answering their name with a favorite recipe. It was decided to buy individual drinking cups for the school children, and do anything in our power to help avoid another epidemic this year. We organized in July with eight members. Now we have 12 all paid up, there being only two ladies in the district who are not members. Everyone seems to be interested, and I am sure will be benefited by the organization.—Mrs. F. F. Allred, secretary, Twin Butte, U.F.W.A.

Formed First Aid Class

We now have a membership of 23, and have held our meetings regularly since March. For some months previous to that time our meetings were greatly interrupted by the influenza, but our members did not lose interest. At all our meetings we have papers on interesting subjects, and we have formed a class in First Aid. Twenty-five of the members have enrolled in this class, and we have a good doctor to lecture, so we hope most of them will be so interested that they will wish to go further, and take the course in Home Nursing as well.

Regarding the short course of lectures and demonstrations being put on by the Bureau of Public Health, this subject will be taken up at our next meeting, as it is felt that, in viewing the disastrous epidemic last winter, all the instruction procurable along these lines, will not be too much.—Mrs. E. G. Hill, secretary, Eyebrow, W.S.G.G.A., Sask.

Milestone Forges Ahead

The Milestone W.G.G.A., with 40 members, has had a very busy season so far, meetings being held regularly, and being well attended, except during harvest. Fifteen of the members formed a class in First Aid, with Miss Annie Bredin, of the St. John Ambulance Association, as instructor. A sale of work was held on July 1, and while rain interfered with the attendance, a satisfactory sum was realized, and a successful dance added \$23 to the treasury.

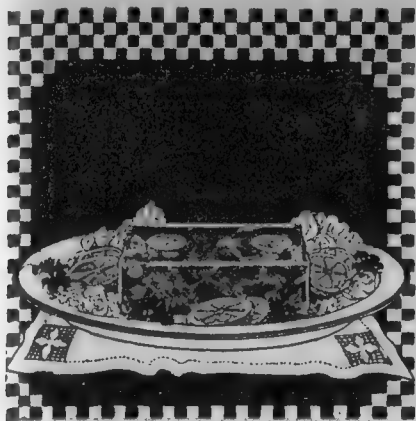
At the annual picnic they had the pleasure of having with them the district director, R. M. Johnson, who gave a most interesting address. The club recently had the pleasure of presenting one of the members with a wedding present.—Mrs. George Renwick, secretary, W.G.G.A., Milestone, Sask.

Pilot Mound Institute

The Women's Institute of Pilot Mound is progressing favorably this summer, and has a membership of 75. They have undertaken several phases of community work. Their society has adopted one of the new Canadian schools (Birch River S.D.) among the Ruthenian people, and have sent their teacher a gramophone in order that the pupils may more readily grasp the English language. A basket ball, flower seeds, pictures, story books and other needful articles were also sent.

Luncheon served at a plowing match netted \$150, which is being disposed of in the following manner: \$50 to the rest room fund, \$25 to the local Great War Veterans' Association, and \$25 to Professor and Mrs. Rose for the Y.M.C.A. in Poland. Mrs. Rose belongs to this society, Pilot Mound, being her home town.

The subject of community singing has



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appealed to their society, and arrangements have been made to make this part of their regular program. Miss McClung, a district nurse, inspected the school under the supervision of the Women's Institute, and her lectures were very much enjoyed and appreciated.

The membership of this society is increasing every month, and the members are looking forward to accomplishing a splendid work this coming winter.

Splendid Meetings

At the regular meeting of the Loyalist U.F.W.A. local, a second section of the Legal Status of Women in Alberta was taken up. Also each member came prepared with some current event of interest, such as the shortage of sugar, high price of leather, the advance of wheat from \$1.75 to \$2.15, and the changing value of gold in the different countries. After the meeting we joined the U.F.A. and the balance of the evening was spent socially and in dancing. The ladies provided the cakes and sandwiches and the gentlemen furnished the coffee (sugarless). Over 70 were present. Lights were out at 12 o'clock.—Mrs. C. B. Edward, secretary.

Club Briefs

With the assistance of Mrs. Welsh, U.F.W.A. director for Bow River constituency, a new local has been formed at Ghost Pine Creek. Mrs. Geo. Johnson was elected president, and Mrs. E. M. Huxley, secretary.

Mrs. E. Nicholson, secretary of the Women's Section of the Perley G.G.A., reports the establishment of a permanent library in connection with their club. They have already secured 30 volumes, and have \$12 on hand to supplement these. A garden party was held in June, the proceeds being devoted to aiding in the donation of life-memberships in the association, to the men of the district who served overseas. The club is now making plans to raise funds toward a G.G.A. hall, in Perley.

The Women's Section of the Sunny South G.G.A., consisting of 30 members, recently raised \$300 by serving meals on a sports' day, the money to go toward a G.G.A. hall in Indian Head, which it is planned to build when building materials are more reasonable in price. As an indication of the varied activities of the W.G.G.A., this club has on its program of August 6, The Farmers' Platform, by John Miller, and Make-Overs, by Mrs. Turner; and for October 1, Child Welfare, by Mrs. E. Gray, a graduate nurse. Miss Brooks, a former secretary of the Sunny South W.G.G.A., has been presented with a life-membership in the association, in recognition of her services to the club.—Mrs. Mary S. Washburn, secretary, Sunny South, W.G.G.A., Indian Head, Sask.

The Acme W.G.G.A., Mrs. T. A. Thompson, secretary, reports a club with 20 members, and although they are 40 miles from a railroad, they are by no means behind the times, as they are studying the Farmers' Platform, and economic questions generally. This club will be one of those to benefit by the classes in home-nursing, which are being given throughout the province, by the Bureau of Public Health.

Halkirk U.F.W.A. is interested in forming a junior branch which promises a very much enriched social life for the young people of that community. These ladies are also alive to the need for studying the Farmers' Platform.

Mrs. N. Pountney, secretary, U.F.W.A., reports: With the co-operation of our local U.F.A. we held a picnic on July 11, which netted us \$21.14. Later on we secured a booth at the Olds Agricultural Fair, from which the net profits were \$78.31.

The Sharrow U.F.W.A. is busy making plans for the future. These include obtaining a travelling library, planning a Christmas tree for the children, and holding a bazaar in preparation for which they have given each member 25 cents for material to make an article; this will be quite a problem, but they think they will be able to manage it with a little thought.—Mrs. T. P. B. Brown, secretary, Alta.

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cleans Kitchen Utensils easily. It quickly cuts the burnt-in grease like nothing else can do. Try it on something hard to clean.



Pure, Rich Milk, without the bother of keeping cows

CARNATION certainly solves a difficult milk problem on ranch and farm.

How good Carnation is, of course, you cannot tell until you try it.

Consider how convenient, though, to buy this rich, pure milk by the case. To have it always on hand. To have no waste.

Try three or four cans of Carnation (tall size), just to see how good it is.

You can use it as cream for tea, coffee, fruit and cereals. You can whip it—chill it first, of course.

You can also use it in every way you use ordinary milk—for the

children's drink, for cooking. Because it is evaporated—you should dilute it first—add an equal quantity of water.

Carnation Milk is both cream and milk—the only milk supply your home needs.

You will soon want it by the case. And you will order a Case of Carnation the convenient way—with your groceries. (48 tall cans per case—16 oz. net size). Directions on every can.

We'll be delighted to send you a copy of The Story of Carnation Milk—a splendid booklet that includes 100 tested recipes. Write our Aylmer office.

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DOCTOR Sawbones was away down in Central Africa with a lot of his little Doo Dad people. They were being entertained by good King Coco and having the jolliest time imaginable, when Doc. received a wireless message of the most vital importance. The message was from the Wonderland of Doo and almost immediately Old Doc. manned the airship, put Percy Haw Haw at the wheel, jumped into his roadster and started back to Dooville. Here we see them just entering the borders of Doo Dad Land. What a furore they are making. Old Doc's automobile has scared the Doo cow nearly to death and the little Doo Dad is trying to hang on to the rope and at the same time is so interested in Percy Haw Haw's airship that he is liable to get a bad fall before he gets the poor Doo cow stopped. The little Doo Dad with the donkey is trying to warn Doc. Sawbones but it looks as if the donkey will get the worst of the bargain before it is finished.

Old Doc. dare not slacken the speed of his car for he must keep under the airship so that he can catch any of the little Doo Dads in his net if they should happen to fall out. All of the little people are certainly amazed—even the sun seems to be amused. What great speed they are making; and what is all the haste for anyway.

You see it is like this. They wired old Doc. from Dooville that there had been a wonderful book published that tells all about the funny little Doo Dad people. A great big fat Doo Dad book, with Doo Dad pictures on every page and the most interesting stories of the comical little Doo Dad folks and Old Doc. Sawbones is hurry home to get a copy from his publisher. This sure is the finest picture and story book you ever saw. With a big Doo Dad picture on one page and a dandy Doo Dad story on the opposite page, and every boy and girl should have a copy.

DOCTOR SAWBONES, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

Dear Doc.: I would like to have a copy of Arch. Dale's Great Big Doo Dad Book. Without any obligation on my part send full particulars by return mail.

My name is

My P.O. is Prov.

I am years old. Boy or Girl.....

HANDY FLASHLIGHT
GIVEN

THERE IT IS!

Find your way any-where in the dark with this swell flashlight. It has a nickel case, polished like a mirror, genuine Tungsten bulb and the famous Ever-Ready Dry Battery. Just touch a button and you get a full flood of brilliant light. No money to pay—we give it to you for selling only \$3.50 worth of XMAS CARDS, FOLDERS & SEALS.

A grand variety of over 1,000 of the most beautiful designs superbly printed in colors and artistically embossed. Everybody buys them, because they are better and cheaper than any store can show. Cards and Folders, 6 for 10 cents. Seals, 10 cents a packet of 25. You can sell them in every home. Now's the time—don't delay. Get busy while everybody is eagerly preparing for Christmas. SEND NO MONEY. WE TRUST YOU. You sell the goods, then send us the money, and we will at once forward your prize. THE GOLD MEDAL CO., 311 JARVIS ST., TORONTO, ONT. Dept. G.G.3X. (Twenty-second Year in this Business.)

Women and Party Politics

Continued from Page 42

reasons why women should take an interest in politics are women's reasons, because four-fifths of the population are women and children. Our legislation has been one-sided, and the time has come when our legislation should reflect the point of view of the whole. As women we never had the opportunity for progress that we have today. The whole world is in a state of flux and unrest, and if we let this opportunity go by a heavy responsibility will rest upon our shoulders. It was said that things would not be the same after the war. Has the war really changed things? Are not the people with power more greedy, for power, and the people who are wealthy more greedy for riches? People are already forgetting all the horrors that we have been through.

"You may say that the result of this election in this riding of Cochrane is a small thing, but you can make small things great by the way you do them. After all this movement here is just one more step forward in the march of humanity. You can use your votes to elect a man of your own choice as though you realize the responsibility resting upon you. I hope the women in this election, and at all times, will use the vote intelligently and for the betterment of humanity."—Mrs. Walter Parlbay, from an address delivered recently in provincial constituency of Cochrane, Alta.

Milling Sprouted Wheat

Continued from Page 21

hard wheat. The baking of flour from sprouted wheat (no grade rejected, or No. 3 northern) alone cannot be recommended, but it has been shown that it can be blended with hard wheat flour to considerable advantage, even in comparatively large proportions. Thus it was found that 20 per cent., or more, of flour from an average sample of sprouted wheat of this grade could be blended with flour from No. 1 northern wheat to produce a loaf equal in baking quality to that produced from No. 1 northern wheat alone. If the original sprouted wheat was of high quality this percentage could be considerably increased.

As to the baking quality of rejected No. 3 northern wheat (on account of sprouts), as a grade it is difficult to say anything very definite on account of the great variations which occur in the quality of the original wheat and also in the degree and amount of sprouting. It was noticed, however, that when the original wheat was inferior and contained a large percentage of starchy kernels, the baking quality was poor, but that hard wheat on the other hand could carry a much greater percentage of sprouted kernels without suffering the same deterioration in baking quality. In this case it was only when the percentage was very large and the sprouting far advanced that the poor texture, color, etc., referred to above, became evident.

Farmers in Politics

In the federal by-election, held on October 27, the representatives of the organized farmers were returned. In Assiniboia O. R. Gould was elected by a

WHO WILL BE MARY-PICKFORD'S LEADING MAN \$2500.00 PRIZES! FOR THE BEST ANSWERS.



Do You Know These Five Actors' Names?



1. Plain Rachelich 2. Learn a Lass 3. Jet Black Rig 4. Sell Raw Hip 5. In for a Bad Glass Uk

CANADA'S own and beloved Mary Pickford is about to produce one of the greatest moving picture plays of her career. It is a story abounding in love and humour, pathos and happiness.

Miss Pickford's big problem now is to select a capable actor who will be suitable as her leading man in this great production. She can pick from all the greatest moving picture actors of the world, but her selection is now down to the five favorite movie actors whose pictures are shown above. One of these five will be chosen by her to play the Leading Man's role in this great new movie production.

Do you know the Names of these five Favorite Players?

The object of this contest is to recognize and name these five most prominent movie actors. After you have recognized them, and in order to help you name them correctly, we have put their right names under-

neath their pictures in jumbled letters. Unscramble these letters, put them into their right order and you will have their names. In case you are not familiar with the names of the most popular moving picture actors today, the names below will help you.

Names of Some of the Favorite Players

Fred Huntley, Allan Sears, Owen Moore, Milton Sills, Jack Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, Charles Ray, Elliot Dexter, Wallace Reid, Francis Ford, Dustin Farnum, Henry Walthall, Warren Kerrigan, Jack Gilbert, Harold Goodwin, William S. Hart, Thomas Meighan, Antonio Moreno, Stuart Holmes, Francis X. Bushman, William Farnum, Robert Harron, Douglas Fairbanks, Earl Williams, Ralph Lewis, Tom Moore.

These Magnificent Prizes Given for Best Correct or Nearest Correct Replies

1st Prize, 1920 Chevrolet Touring Car, Value \$990.00	14th Prize, \$5.00
2nd Prize, 1920 Ford Touring Car, Value \$740.00	15th Prize, 5.00
3rd Prize, \$150.00	16th Prize, 5.00
4th Prize, 100.00	17th Prize, 5.00
5th Prize, 50.00	18th Prize, 5.00
6th Prize, 25.00	19th Prize, 3.00
7th Prize, 20.00	20th Prize, 3.00
8th Prize, 15.00	21st Prize, 3.00
9th Prize, 10.00	22nd Prize, 3.00
10th Prize, 10.00	23rd Prize, 3.00
11th Prize, 10.00	24th Prize, 3.00
12th Prize, 10.00	
13th Prize, \$5.00	

And 25 Extra Prizes of \$1.00 each.
\$500.00 Additional Cash Prizes will also be awarded.



First Prize \$990.00 Or its equivalent in Cash.

This Great Contest is Absolutely Free of Expense Send Your Answers Today!

This great contest is absolutely free of expense and is being conducted by the Continental Publishing Co., Limited, one of the largest and best-known publishing houses in Canada. That is your guarantee that the prizes will be awarded in absolute fairness and squareness to you and every other contestant. Frankly, it is intended to further introduce EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's Greatest Magazine. You may enter and win any of the prizes, whether you are a subscriber to EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD or not, and, moreover, you will neither be asked nor expected to take the magazine or spend a single penny of your money to compete. Here is the idea.

EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD is so popular everywhere that it now has the vast circulation of 100,000 copies a month, but our motto is "Everywoman's World in Every Woman's Home." We want more Canadian readers to become acquainted with this famous publication. Therefore, when we acknowledge your entry to this contest, and you know your standing for the prizes, we shall send you a copy of the very latest issue and a review of many of the fine features soon to appear, without any cost to you. We shall also send, free of charge to all qualified contestants, a charming photo of Miss Mary Pickford with reproduction of her autograph in her own handwriting. Then, in order to qualify your entry to be sent on for the judging and awarding of the big prizes, you will be asked to assist us in carrying on this big introduction plan by show-

ing your copy to just four friends or neighbours, who will appreciate this really worth-while Canadian magazine and want it to come to them every month. You will easily fulfill this simple condition in a few minutes of your spare time.

How to Send in Your Solution

Use one side of the paper only, and put your name and address (stating whether Miss, Mrs., Mr. or Master) in the upper right-hand corner. If you wish to write anything but your answers, use a separate sheet of paper.

Miss Mary Pickford, as Honorary Judge and three independent judges, having no connection whatever with this firm, will award the prizes, and the answer gaining 250 points will take first prize.

You will get 20 points for every name solved correctly, and 40 points will be given for general neatness, punctuation and spelling; 10 points for hand writing, and 100 points for fulfilling the conditions of the contest. Contestants must agree to abide by the decision of the judges. The contest will close at 5 p.m., May 31st, 1920, immediately after which the answers will be judged and prizes awarded.

DON'T DELAY! Send your answers to-day. This announcement may not appear again in this paper. Address your entry to:—

Movie Editor, Mary Pickford Contest,
Dept. 6, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, TORONTO, ONT.

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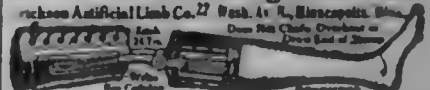
at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for Free Catalog.—JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 52 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Corry M. Jones, Pres.

At a joint meeting of the newly-elected Farmer and Labor members in Ontario, E. O. Drury was elected leader. Mr. Drury will be the next premier of Ontario. He has not yet been called upon to take over the government.

Story Writers Wanted

The demand for Short Stories, never was greater than it is now. We perfect you in Short Story and Scenario Writing. Our methods endorsed by leading magazine editors. Writers accepted only after passing our test, which is free. Send for it. The Arts and Letters School, 1 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

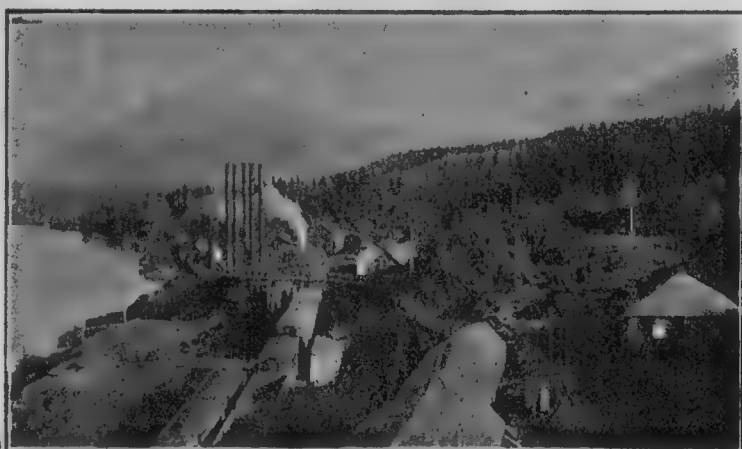
Artificial limbs are admitted DUTY FREE. SOLDIERS and others should get the best



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Alberta Coal—One of Canada's great natural resources. A Canadian Coal for Canadian people. Alberta Coal is making a reputation second to none as a clean, satisfactory coal. Former importers of foreign coal are

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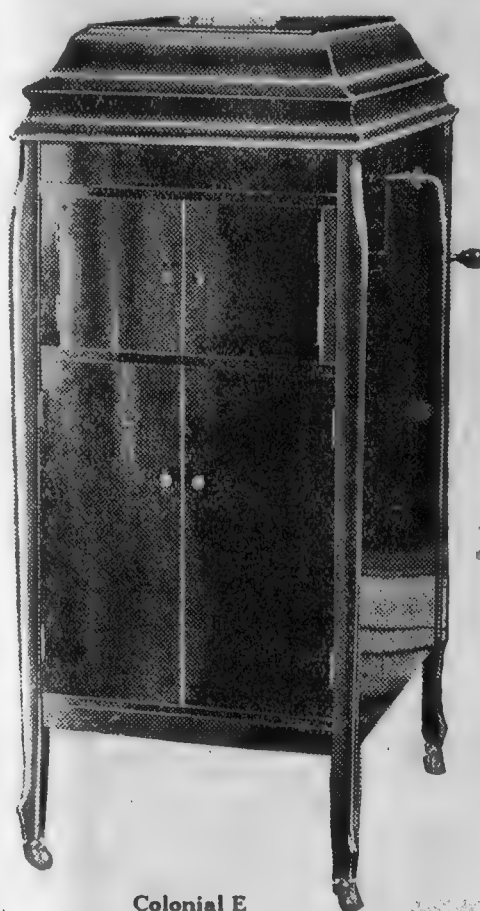
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Just Try to Equal Anywhere These Wonderful Phonograph Prices

From their general appearance you will be quick to realize that only instruments of considerably higher prices have the exquisite finish and design of either of these models—finished in beautiful mahogany and fumed oak. The similarity with regard to their exterior construction is equally great when compared with phonographs selling today at a much higher price. Either of these models will play any record, and are equipped with precisely the same motor that you will find in phonographs selling from \$50 to \$75 more in price. This special mail order proposition should appeal to hundreds who have contemplated a phonograph purchase. Only a limited number have been set aside from our Winnipeg Store stocks for our country customers. The safest way is to order yours today.



Colonial E

Complete with 20
Record Selections **\$171**

Other Special Values

Curtiss Aeronola	-	-	-	-	\$140.00
Grafonola X	-	-	-	-	140.25
New Edison—Disc	-	-	-	-	144.00
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Amberola 50	-	-	-	-	111.00

Above prices are complete with records.



Colonial C

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Our Own Guarantee With Each Machine—

We know exactly just what excellent material and careful thought is built into these modern phonograph models, and are therefore in a position to guarantee each one. Remember this is a big saving over similar phonographs, that in many cases have not the wonderful-tonal qualities and general exterior appearance.

Twenty record selections are forwarded with each of these two phonographs, and orders are shipped the same day received. Avoid disappointment by getting your order in promptly. Do it now before you forget—tomorrow may be too late.

Write Today for fuller details, illustrated catalogues and easy payment terms.

Easy Terms

Monthly, quarterly or full payments can be arranged to suit your individual convenience. Special discount for all cash.

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Greatest Selection Under One Roof

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PHONOGRAPHS: Edison, Columbia, Gerhard Heintzmann, Pathephone, Curtiss Aeronola, McLagan, Starr, Colonial.

An Irresistible Movement

Continued from Page 27

hundreds of his constituents are unable to concede.

If a member finds his views at variance with those of his constituents he should resign, for it seems mere impertinence to assume that his views are more important than those of the people who elect him. Should he carry out his instructions and vote as the people wish, and then find that he is wrong, the responsibility is not his, but the people's who elect him. The "Recall" of the member, which is the new pro-

posal of the "new party," to justify his conduct to those who elect him, is an effective check on such deliberate ignoring of the people's will.

Burke, in his letter to his constituents asked, "What sort of reason is that in which the determination precedes the discussion; in which one set of men deliberate and another decide; and where those who form conclusions are perhaps hundreds of miles distant from those who hear the argument." A very formidable argument in the days of Burke, when the fastest method of disseminating news was by the stage coach; but an argument which seems to lose its force in the days of telegraphy, modern printing presses, tele-

phones and other rapid methods of disseminating news.

The higher average intelligence and the increase of daily newspapers have brought us to a day when no policy of serious importance is put forward in parliament for incorporation into the nation's laws, which is not discussed, criticised, passed judgment upon, long before it is passed by parliament. So it seems that the argument for the "member's recall" gains, rather than loses force, by the passage of time and the development of modern inventions.

Let the People Rule

However, we gain nothing if we refuse to experiment; so let the "new policy" be tried out, and let the

people rule." History furnishes sufficient examples of disastrous results accruing through the uncontrollable and autocratic actions of men and governments in the past, and it also demonstrates that those countries which possess the greatest measure of self-government, are the sanest and safest countries to live in and make the most desirable progress; whose citizens are the keenest to maintain and demand such heritages of past struggles. It is not so difficult to demonstrate that those who have enjoyed the freest of self-government in the past, have developed the capacity to adequately carry out the policies and responsibilities of democratic government.

HORSES

HORSES HORSES HORSES—A. LAYELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary. Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-year-old Clydes, Percherons and Shires can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E.5107 and E.5499. Laysell & Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40th

A LARGE PROPORTION OF GRAIN FED TO horses infected with bots and worms is wasted. Peerless Stock Tonic will eradicate them and aid digestion. Write us. Peerless Products Company, Brandon, Man. 29

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—PERCHERON AND Belgian mares in foal, also Percheron and Belgian stallions. Terms can be arranged for responsible parties. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 254 Belvidere St., Winnipeg. 19st

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CATTLE OR sheep, 20 colts, two and three year old, Belgian and Percheron stock. Follett Bros., Duval, Sask. 45-3

ON ACCOUNT OF FEED SHORTAGE, WILL sell six classy yearling and two-year-old Percheron and Clydesdale stallions, \$275 to \$400 cash. Prairie Stock Farm, Battleford, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS and mares, all ages Robt. Thomas, Granders, Sask. 42-11

FOR SALE—YOUNG MATCHED TEAMS OR single horses. Prices reasonable. G. P. White-Reid, Sask. 44-4

FOR SALE—IMPORTED PERCHERON STAL- lions, 2,200 lbs., nine years old. Write Wm. Wallace, Fustlier, Sask. 44-4

SWINE

NOTICE—OWING TO ILL-HEALTH, I AM quitting the pure-bred hog business. I am offering Mullie, No. 5860, Sire, Road Master, No. 2692, Dam, Mullie Wonder, No. 3257. Strictly a show sow, with six fine pigs of August farrow, sired by Alberta Giant, 6981. Price \$125. Also several fine sow pigs of April farrow out of Sutherland Queen, 5482, the champion sow for three successive years. Pigs sired by Alberta Giant. Price \$50 for first choice. Jas. M. Walker, Box 247, Sutherland, Sask. 44-2

DUROCS—BUY OF THE OTHER FELLOW— if he has better blood. The best is none too good wherever you find it, with the high prices on feed. We own all the Grand Champion Durocs. Have Champion Berkshires and prize winning Poland-Chinas. Cut this ad. out it is worth \$5.00 presented with your order before December 1st. O. & C. Miller, Strathmore, Alta. 44-2

FOR SALE—20 REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, either sex, end of March farrow, weight about 180 pounds; the long, deep, easy feeding kind, bred from prize winners; during October will sell at \$40 and \$50 each. Crated f.o.b. Medicine Hat. Pedigree free and furnished promptly. Johnstone & Son, Woolchester, Alta. 42-4

BOARS FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC- Jerseys from our large prize herd; special new blood for breeders and old customers; lots of imported blood. Write for particulars. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Wetaskiwin, Alta. The home of good hogs. 43-2

CHOICELY BRED YORKSHIRES FROM MY champion boar and sow, and first prize herd at Regina, 1919. Both sexes from March, May June and August litters. J. F. Cooper, Tugauke, Sask. 42-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, JUNE 10th LIT- ter, either sex, \$15, \$25 pair; May 1st boars, \$25, sows \$20; yearling boar, 300 lbs., \$45. W. D. McGregor, Macoun, Sask. 44-2

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL YOUNG DUROC- Jersey pigs, both sexes, \$15 each, or two for \$25. This advt. may not appear again. W. A. R. McLean, Lumsden, Sask. 44-2

IMPORTED DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, 18 months old, direct Defender strain. Photo and pedigree sent. White Farms, Lockwood, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars, May litter, \$45, bred Manitoba Agricultural College. W. Kingston, Clanwilliam, Man. 45-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND sows, July litter. On account of feed shortage will clear, \$25 each. Prairie Stock Farm, Battleford, Sask. 45-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE DUROCS, EARLY LIT- ters, unrelated pairs and trios. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 37-9

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SPRING LITTERS—From prize-winning stock. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 40-8

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED DUROC BOAR, fit for service, \$40. Geo. Carlsone, Venn, Sask. 44-2

REGISTERED DUROCS, EITHER SEX, FROM imported stock, spring litters. For prices, write W. G. Carr, Perdue, Sask. 44-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE boars, April litter, \$35 each. Write J. Kohlsmith, Foam Lake, Sask. 44-3

FOR QUICK SALE—TWO PURE-BRED DUROC- Jersey sows, born July 1st, 1918, \$60 each. Wm. Kubn, Paynton, Sask. 44-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, FIVE months, \$30; extra good. W. M. Sanders, Lanfane, Alta. 45-2

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED DUROC- Jersey boars, fit for service, 22 cents per pound. J. Gordon Doupe, Crandall, Man. 45-2

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, MAY LITTER both sexes, 250 per pound; pedigree furnished. L. Tollefson, Ettington, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, April boars, \$40 to \$50; boars or sows September farrow, \$12. Wm. Pilling, Kennay, Man. 45-2

SELLING—THREE REGISTERED TAMWORTH boars, 12 of April litter. Ed. W. Connell, Hamiota, Man. 45-2

SIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS—A FEW YOUNG April boars for immediate sale. R. P. Ross, Millet, Alta. 45-2

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. F. White has 2.109 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SWINE

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, YOUNG stock and boars for service. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 45-4

CHOICE, REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOAR, 1-months. Throws large litters, \$55. S. E. Lopeman, Pierson, Man. 45-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, BOARS, \$25; sows, \$20. J. H. Hicks, La Fleche, Sask. 45-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE boars. R. M. Sharp, Edmans, Man. 43-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, EXTRA CHOICE breeding. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 44

CATTLE

MR. E. R. MOONEY, THE PRESIDENT OF the Weyburn Fair Association, and Connor & Hutchinson, proprietors of Beaverbrook Stock Farm, are selling thirty-two (32) head of registered Shorthorn cattle, chiefly young females, selected from their respective herds, on Saturday, November 8th, at Weyburn, Saskatchewan, at one o'clock, p.m. The attention of Shorthorn admirers is called to this sale which will be made without reserve. Time given on approved notes till November 1st, 1920.

WILLOW BEND FARM OFFERS 14 COWS AND heifers, all bred and under five years. Two bulls and one heifer, spring calves; bull, 20 months; bull, three years. All registered Aberdeen-Angus and prices moderate. Reason for selling—drought. Buyers met at trains. Write or phone T. S. Coyle, Cornfield, Sask. Glidden station, Eston-Elrose line. 44-2

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN FEMALES, ALL ages, 10 calves, sired by, and all females bred to, Oakland Champion II. A roan bull of Avondale breeding. Shall be leaving for winter by end of November. F. Richardson, Remans, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—THE GOOD SHORTHORN BULL, Second to None, by Royal Commodore, out of Village Blossom, by Gold Drop; also some young bulls, all ages, got by him. Berkshires, some bred sows, and young stock. Ernest C. Swift, Viking, Alta. 45-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HERFORD CAT- tle, young bulls and heifers sired by Road Fairface, 21511; also a few cows in calf to Ronald Fairfax. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Rosemount Farm, Moosomin, Sask. 44-6

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED RED-POLLED bulls, one two and a half years old and one 10 months old, both fine animals. J. G. Findlay, Wolseley, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—30 HEAD HOLSTEIN COWS AND heifers, grades and pure-breds, freshest August first to Nov.; also two-yearling bulls. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 36st

CATTLE (continued)

SELLING—REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorn Bull, three years old, quiet, sure getter; dam and grand dam on R.O.P. Also grade milk cows, freshest December to March, all in calf to this bull. E. M. Webb, RR. No. 1, Winnipeg. 45-3

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle, males and females; also young grade Angus cows with calves at foot. John Sim, Grenfell, Sask. 44-3

A GALLOWAY CROSSED ON ANY OTHER breed gets the finest beef steers. Bulls from 12 to 24 months for sale. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 45-3

HAVE PEDIGREED HOLSTEIN BULL AND three pedigreed cows, safe in calf, for quick sale, \$180 per head. Rev. A. L. McLoney, Lestock, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—FIVE SHORTHORN HEIFERS, 9 to 20 months; also three bulls, priced low for quick sale. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 45-4

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF, MONTH old; first-class milking stock, \$50. R. K. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. 45-2

SELLING—REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull calves. Good condition. Emal Anderson, Box 98, Dubuc, Sask. 45-4

FOR SALE—ONE PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN bull calf, six months old. Price \$60. Ira S. Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, rising four years, color red. C. J. Latty, Salvador, Sask. 45-2

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE, Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42st

FOR SALE—RED-POLLED CATTLE, BULLS and heifers. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 45 st

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

FOXES

FOR SALE—CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREED- ing foxes. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Can. 45-2

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

FOR BEST SERVICE AND PRICE SHIP TO Staples & Ferguson, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface. Order buying our specialty. Phone M5602.

Cleaned Out of Percherons

Mr. W. R. Barker, of Deloraine, Man., discovered in the fall of 1918 that a scarcity of feed forced him to dispose of ten head of young Percherons. Like hundreds of other Guide readers he felt that a small ad. in The Farmers' Market Place would find a market.

HE RAN THIS AD:—

SCARCITY OF FEED COMPELS US TO sell 10 head young Percherons. The stock is right and price also. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

23 words, 6 times at 7 cents a word, \$1.01

HE GOT THESE RESULTS:—

Jan. 21, 1919.—Am glad to report that my small advertisement has sold several hundred dollars' worth of stock. I expect to sell more yet.

Other Horsemen Get Similar Results:—

Jas. Stewart, Starbuck, Man., PERCHERONS, says, March 10, 1919: "Have sold my Percheron stallion and thank you for the help your valuable paper gave me."

R. A. Oliver, Kisbey, Sask., BELGIANS, says, March 12, 1919: "I got quick action from my ad. that ran in your paper for two weeks."

J. D. Bird, Hanley, Sask., CLYDESDALES, says March 25, 1919: "The first ad. brought an enquiry for the lot at my price. I sold them all."

A. Vogelaar, Bullea, Sask., BELGIANS, says, March 31, 1919: "My small ad. brought more replies than I expected."

F. J. Stephens, Kelwood, Man., CLYDESDALES, says, April 14, 1919: "Have sold my horses and do not require ad. any longer."

There are Good Reasons Why The Guide Produces Results

FIRST—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada. **SECONDLY**—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising. **THIRDLY**—The Guide has the largest farm-journal circulation in Western Canada, and a low rate in proportion.

If We Can Do It For Them We Can Do It For You.

Send An Ad. In Today And Try It.

The rate is economical—Eight Cents a word, payable in advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM LANDS

STOCK FARM—IN THE FOOT HILLS, 33 miles north-west Calgary, 16 miles Cochrane, 2 1/4 miles Bottrell post office and store. Telephone in the house. School 2 1/4 miles. Good graded road all the way to Calgary. 100 cultivated. Best black loam soil, 20 timothy. Five-room house, horse barn, 8 head; cow stable, 12 head. Cattle shed, corrals, granary, garage, root house and blacksmith shop. Drilled well with windmill and large trough. All fenced and cross-fenced. Price \$3675 acre, with \$5,000 cash. Balance at 7 per cent. This price and terms will include 20 horses mostly extra good shire stock, 42 well bred Shorthorn and Hereford cattle; sow and pigs; 100 chickens. Binder, mower, rake, drill, disc, drag harrow, sulky plow, walking plow, fanning mill, 3 wagons, boxed rack, new brass harness, work harness for six head, single harness, brush cutter, cream separator, churn, milk cans, soraper, saddle and bridle, six-horse gasoline engine, feed grinder, wood saw, hay stacker, 30 tons good hay, 75 tons green feed; some household goods; oats and barley to thresh. Very little snow this district. Nice Chinook winds keep snow off so motor run almost year around. A fine place for stock. J. C. Leslie & Co., 301 Beveridge Block, Calgary.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 41

BRITISH COLUMBIA—WE HAVE AN UP-TO- date list of fruit farms in the Okanagan; dairy farms, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in the Fraser Valley and Cariboo. Write for full particulars. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Offices also at Chilliwack, Cloverdale. 31st

FARM LANDS—HALF-SECTION, 7 1/4 MILES from Moose Jaw, 105 acres summerfallow, 100-acre summerfallow stubble seed, feed, horses, cattle, pigs, hens, machinery, electric light, plenty of water, \$61 an acre, \$4,000 cash. Balance to suit purchaser. A. W. Johnstone, Box 816, Moose Jaw, Sask. 44-3

SICKNESS—SACRIFICE—430 —IMPROVE- ments, machinery (tractor) horses seed, equipments, furniture, merely \$15,000. Plenty buildings, abundance fine water, wind-mill, spring, telephone, consolidated high school, 160 summer-fallow four miles railroad, \$40 acre, \$5,000 cash. Box 5, Marengo, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED HALF- section, 300 acres under cultivation, 125 acres summerfallow. Three miles from Bounty. Fair Buildings. E. Weir, Box 8, Bounty, Sask. 44-2

220 ACRES GOOD WHEAT LAND, 175 ACRES summerfallow, 110 acres one crop, all dissected, balance pasture and hay. Good proposition. R. W. Donogh, Griswold, Man. 44-2

HALF-SECTION, FIVE MILES FROM THREE stations, 90 acres summerfallow, good buildings, good water, \$35 acre. B. Nobles, Mossbank, Sask. 44-3

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 40-8

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS Will deal with owners only. Give description, location and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo. 42-8

SELLING — FARMS, MUNSON DISTRICT. This year's wheat crop averaged over 30 bushels acre. Crop failure never known. L. Jackson Company, Munson, Alberta. 42-4

\$150,000 CASH TO BUY LAND IN WEST. American company, 1/4-sections up. What have you to offer? Box 26, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 45-2

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property write me. John J. Black, 47 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 44-2

FOR SALE—60-ACRE RANCH, 35 CATTLE, 75 hogs. M. B. Williams, Trail, B.C. 42-4

CHAPIN'S FARM CATALOGUE, POSTPAID, Boston. 44

HAY AND FEED

HAY AND GREEN FEED FOR SALE—PRICES right; quality guaranteed. Free freight to dry districts. Write or wire. Christie-Adams Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. 45-2

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF EMMER OR Spelts for feeding purposes. Send sample and prices to Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 44

SEVENTY TONS CHOICE SLOUGH HAY, \$25 f.o.b. Invermay station, Invermay Grain Growers' Association, Invermay, Sask. 45-2

WANTED—4,000 BUSHELS CLEAN No. 1 feed oats. Rocky Coulee U.F.A. C. Blunden, Granum, Alta. 45-3

70 TONS CHOICE SLOUGH HAY IN STOCK, \$10 ton. F.o.b. Invermay Sask., \$22.00. Invermay G.G.A. 45-3

WANTED—800 TONS HAY. QUOTE PRICE on cars. Chas. England, Box 265, Calgary. 45-3

RAW FURS

WANTED—RAW FURS. WHAT HAVE YOU? What price? Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ontario, Canada. 45-2

PATENTS AND LEGAL

PETHERSTONAU & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 High St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38st

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 343-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phone. Mals 4574-5-6. 15st

CASE, HENSTON E., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free. 45-2

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS SASKA- toon. 45-2

SHEEP

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN rams, shearlings and lambs; sired by (imported) buck; also a limited number of ewe lambs and a few ewes and six shear ewes. Phone, write or come and see them. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 39-3

SELLING—SHROPSHIRE RAMS, YEARLINGS \$40 to \$50. Heavy boned, well covered; from imported sires and dams. Ram lambs \$25 to clear. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Maple Creek Station, Sask. 39-6

SHEEP, GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES and lambs sired by the best of Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk rams. There is no better investment than sheep. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 44-10

FOR SALE—100 WELL BRED SHROPSHIRE ewe lambs, \$15; 200 good breeding ewes, \$20; some pure bred in both lots; clip averaged nine lbs. W. & Edw. Primmer, Myrtle, Man. 39-4

FOR SALE—YOUNG GRADE OXFORD EWES, good type, heavy dense fleeces. Splendid foundation stock. Bargain for someone. Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42-11

PEERLESS MEDICATED SHEEP LICK, MAKES healthy sheep, removes worms, helps drive away ticks and lice, \$10 per 100 lbs. Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42-11

GOOD BREEDING EWES—FROM \$10 TO \$15 per head. Also 75 pure-bred Oxford and Shropshire rams. G. S. Hawkins, Pasqua, Sask. 43-10

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN rams, lambs and shearlings; also 30 extra choice grade Oxford ewes. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 45-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE ram, three years, \$40; unregistered ram lambs \$18; 60 sheep, \$600. J. W. M. Ching, Luella, Sask. 44-2

25 GOOD BREEDING EWES AND LAMBS, sired by the best of Shropshire, some nearly pure-bred. John Feussler, Elbourne, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN ram, heavy boned, three years. Price \$50. John Russell, Redvers, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE REGISTERED Shropshire rams, two years old, \$60 each. Fred Lovatt, Hayfield, Man. Phone Souris. 44-2

FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD OF ROMNEL let lambs. Apply W. O. Cameron, Kincoth, Sask. 44-3

200 CHOICE GRADE OXFORD EWE LAMBS excellent condition, and price right. Apply John Slattery, Camrose, Alta. 44-2

OXFORD DOWN RAM LAMBS AND YEARLINGS, Correspondence solicited. J. T. Bateman, Wolseley, Sask. 44-5

STOCK—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, mares and fillies, ten Shorthorn bulls by imp. Mountain Bard, twenty cows and heifers in calf to Mountain Bard; a splendid lot of Oxford Down rams, one and two shears, also lambs; Yorkshire boars and sows, breeding age. An extra choice lot of Barred Rock Cockerels. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 40-11

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES AT very moderate prices; send for photos and particulars. Duroc-Jersey pigs, eight weeks old, \$10 each; certificates free; sold subject to approval. 50 pure-bred Buff Orpington cockerels, early hatch, large birds, \$1.75 each, \$3.00 for two. Price good until December 31. John Foster, Minnola, Man. 44-2

AUCTION SALE OF 20 HEAD OF HEAVY draft horses from 1800 to 1500 lbs. each, age from three to nine years, and a large number of Shorthorn cattle will be held at Durban, Man., on Nov. 12, 1919. Sale starts 10 a.m.; free lunch at 12 o'clock. Oscar Holmberg, of Minnedosa, Man., Auctioneer.

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3 Extra good bulls, one-year old this month; 6 young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 15-1

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—CON- sisting of a few choice bulls which should be at the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf by side, of the best breeding. Imported and Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English flocks. Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont. 40-1

FOR SALE—THE NINE-YEAR-OLD CLYDES- dale stallion, Quantity's Marquis, first-class certificate; also yearling stallion by this sire. Aberdeen-Angus bulls, all ages; Suffolk ram lambs. Chas. Ellett, Sandy Lake, Stock Farm, Sandy Lake, Alta. 45-4

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREED- er and importer of registered Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. 19-1

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 17-1

REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS AND DUROC sows, reasonably sold, or exchange two choice rams. W. G. Hartry, Waskada, Man. 43-4

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRES and Barred Rocks, 1919 calves, both sexes, \$100 each. Powrie Bros., Goodlands, Man. 42-3

SHORTHORN BULLS—CHOICE SCOTCH breeding. Suffolk ewes and lambs. Johnson McLean, Sask. 43-3

SHORTHORNS AND OXFORD DOWNS, GOOD quality, reasonable prices. G. A. Todd, Hillview, Man. 45-9

AGENTS WANTED

SECRETARIES OF LOCALS—ATTRACTIVE side line, guaranteed not to clash with present connection; liberal remuneration. Maclean Daily Reports, 607 Electric Chambers, Winnipeg, Man. 45-3

POULTRY

HUNTER'S STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, No. 1 pen, \$3.00, two for \$5.00; No. 2 (utility) \$2.00, three for \$5.00; pullets, \$1.50. Mammoth bronze toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. No culls. Reference, Frank of Hamilton, F. Hunter Oyen, Alta. 44-10

SELECTED UTILITY REDS—COCKERELS, both combs, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$7.00. Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Shoemaker strain; from exhibition winners. \$2.50, \$4.00, \$5.00. Mina Sonstefie, Duval, Sask. 43-4

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$7.00; Also White Rock cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. D. Naismith, Wawanesa, Man. 44-10

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, CHOICE, healthy birds, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Prompt attention; satisfaction guaranteed. Gordon F. Windsor, Crystal City, Man. 44-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS from well-bred, good-laying strain (Guil) \$2.50 each; also 40 good young hens, same strain, \$1.50 each. W. Shaw, Marwayne, Alta. 44-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4.00; TWO FOR \$7.00; pullets, \$2.50; splendid birds; all from prize-winners; April and May hatch. Order early, supply limited. J. Horner, Macleod, Alta. 45-3

SELLING—WHITE AND SILVER LACED WY- andottes, pullets, \$2.50; cockerels, \$3.00; cocks \$4.00. Some choice R.C. Rhode Island Reds. All pure-bred. Mrs. G. F. Chilcott, Rocanville, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH Bronze turkey toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00; pure-bred R.C. Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Andrew Prentice, Pangman, Sask. 45-3

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$3.00; hens, \$2.00; Rose Comb Rhode Island White cockerels, \$3.00. Square deal guaranteed. Mrs. R. C. Stanley, Estevan, Sask. Route 1. 45-3

PURE-BRED UTILITY BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, \$2.50, hatched May 31st; pure-bred Single Comb, White Leghorn cockerels, 1.25; pullets, 75c., hatched July 21st. Mrs. N. C. Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 45-2

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS—OWING TO shortage of room will sell 50 yearling hens and cockerels at \$2.00 each. H. Duke, Newdale, Man. 45-2

LARGE STOCK MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, gobblers, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Ancona cockerels, \$2.50. All fine birds. Harold Lees, Edgerton, Alta. 45-3

TURKEYS FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME CHOICE Mammoth Bronze turkey gobblers from 1919 hatching, \$7.00 each. Mrs. John Williams, Melita, Man. 45-3

TOULOUSE GESE, \$9.00 PAIR; MAMMOTH bronze turkey gobblers, \$6.00; toms, May hatch, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Robt. Leigh, Venn, Sask. 45-2

UTILITY WHITE WYANDOTTES, PRIZE- winning stock, cockerels, \$5.00; two or more, \$4.50; year-old hens, \$2.00. Mrs. O. Hainstock, Harpree, Sask. 45-2

PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTES, imported from Iowa. cock, one year old, \$5.00; Hens, \$3.00; cockerels, pullets, \$3.00. Mrs. O. Hainstock, Harpree, Sask. 45-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKER F. Williamson's famous (3 in 1) stock, \$2.50, \$3.00, and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 45-3

PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, Tompkins & Hardy strain. Good dark birds, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. P. Paxon, Adanac, Sask. 45-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each; two for \$3.75, or three for \$5.00. R. W. Scott, Route 5, Grandview, Man. 45-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GESE—Males, \$7.00; females, \$5.00; and choice Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.50 each, two for \$6.00. C. F. Brewer, box 248, Dauphin, Man. 43-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SILVER LACED Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each; Bourbon Red turkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man. 42-4

ORDER QUICK—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.50 each; two for \$4.00; Thompson's strain. Arthur Beddome, Minnedosa, Man. RR2.

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCKS, LARGE SIZE, May hatched from our bred-to-day strain cockerels \$4.00 each; \$7.00 per pair. Jack MacKenzie Arrow River, Man. 44-4

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels from early hatches, \$2.00 each; mammoth bronze turkeys, both sexes, \$5.00 each. Walter Miller, Spy Hill, Sask. 45-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EACH \$3.00, two for \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00. Early hatched; excellent birds. Mrs. John McGinitie, Tofted, Alta. 45-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE MINORCAS, White Leghorns and R. I. Reds. Box 154 J. B. Powell, Wapella, Sask. 44-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, ganders, \$5.00; geese, \$4.00. Mrs. Wm. McLees, Manitou, Man. 44-2

PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN COCKER- els, both combs, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Mrs. R. McLennan, Ridgeville, Man. 41-5

DE-PEN-DON ROUP CURE, GUARANTEED or money refunded; 60c. post paid. Peerless Products Ltd., Brandon, Man. 42-11

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, early hatched; choice birds, \$3.00 each. Wm. Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 44-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER- els, \$2.00 each. Gladys Morgan, Govan, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Frank Knight Creelman, Sask. 44-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, early hatch, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Admiral, Sask. 44-2

POULTRY

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, May hatch, C.C. Shoemaker strain, \$12 each. Miss F. Hughes, Goodlands, Man. 44-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4.00 EACH, two for \$7.00. A. Carroll, Portage-la Prairie, Man. RR No. 5. 44-4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, APRIL hatched, \$2.00. Herman Fieseler, Langenburg, Sask. 44-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, two for \$5.00. Mrs. Hart, Foam Lake, Sask. 44-2

R. C. R. REDS, PURE-BRED COCKERELS, \$2.5 each till December 15. Gerald Wheeler, Assiniboia, Sask. 44-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FROM Guild's 220-egg strain, \$3.00. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 45-2

BARRED ROCKS—PURE-BRED COCKERELS, \$3.00, laying strain. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 45-2

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCAS AND BLACK Langshans, prize-winning strain; early cockerels and pullets. J. B. Lorimer, Neepawa, Man. 45-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM great layers, \$2.00. Mrs. Templeton, Belmont, Man. 45-4

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS MAY HAT- ched, from 40-lb. toms. Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. W. G. Crawford, Riceville, Sask. 45-2

TURKEYS, MAMMOTH BRONZE, FROM prize-winners, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. J. J. Buchanan, Loreburn, Sask. 45-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$5.50; hens, \$4.50. Mrs. Stewart, Nokomis, Sask. 45-2

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00; DRAKES, \$2.50 Mrs. Peter McIntyre, Carman, Man. Phone 123 ring 4. 45-2

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, \$2.00; DRAKES, \$3.00; Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. P. Harrison, Ponteix, Sask. 45-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE— Bred-to-day strain, \$3.00 each. C. W. Weitzel, Bowman River, Man. 45-2

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKER- els, pure-bred, \$2.00. Mrs. Thos. Love, Hartney, Manitoba. 45-2

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, APRIL hatched, both combs, \$2.50. Mrs. M. A. Parke, Marquette, Man. 45-2

FOR SALE—NUMBER OF PURE-BRED WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each, May hatched. A. Falloon, Foxwarren, Manitoba. 45-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00. Mrs. Day, Spy Hill, Sask. 45-2

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 AND \$3.00; White Pekin drakes, \$3.00. Mrs. Angus McNaughton, Craven, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND red cockerels, John G. Poorman 200 egg strain, \$5.00 each. S. O. Lones, Strathmore, Alta. 45-2

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$3.00 each; Bronze turkey toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Alex. R. Rose, Newdale, Man. 45-2

R.C. AND S.C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. J. A. Lewis, Vehn, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00; Hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Tarleton, Griswold, Man. 45-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. John Nicol, Beresford, Man. 45-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00 EACH. J. W. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 45-3

BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00; HENS, \$4.00. Mrs. J. Wilson, Box 123 Carlyle, Sask. 42-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00. 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful Catalogue Free Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg 8-11

WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO KNIT MEN'S wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand. Write for information. The Canadian Wholesale Dis. Co., Dept. S., Orillia, Ont. 44-2

FARMERS MAGNETO SERVICE STATION— Magnetos overhauled, repaired, tested and put in first-class order. Prompt service, all work guaranteed. Write for exchange proposition S. H. Brown, 1129 Princess Ave., Brandon. 44-2

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg 19-1

"HOW MONEY MAKES MONEY," A BOOK- let everyone should read, sent free on request. J. B. Martin, 704 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. Victory bonds bought and sold. 44-2

FOR SALE—HAY AND No. 1 WHITE POT- toes in ear lots. Prices on application. H. W. Walker, Kinuso, Alta. 42-4

FOR PRICE AND HOW TO BUILD MODERN, up-to-date rack unloader, send stamped envelope. Address, V. G. Ouellette, Clodford, Alta. 42-4

SELLING—18 FULLY-PAID UNITED GRAIN Growers shares at cost, \$540. Goodwin, 113 Gleichen, Alta. 45-2

SELLING—100 FEET NEW CABLE. N. KIZ- chook, Makenak, Man. 44-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

WANTED—QUOTATIONS ON CORDWOOD, poplar or tamarac, seasoned, in ear-load lots; also fence posts, oak, willow or tamarac. George Church, Lena, Man. 44-2

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. 44-2

SELLING—CEDAR FENCE POSTS, DRY CUT telephone poles. Car lots, f.o.b. your station. E. Hall, Solisqua, B.C. 42-4

SELLING—CEDAR FENCE POSTS. J. B. SIM, Solisqua, B.C. 43-3

SEED GRAIN

SEED TESTING

Guide subscribers who wish to have seed grain tested for purity, grading and germination may have same done, free of charge, by sending samples to Dominion Government Seed Branch at Winnipeg or Calgary. Ten tests will be made free for any one farmer, after which a nominal fee is charged.

RED BOBS WHEAT, GROWN FROM SEED obtained direct from Seager Wheeler, 1918, growing crop examined and approved by Government field inspector; unexcelled for purity of variety. Price \$10.50 bushel, cotton sacks included. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed or purchase price immediately refunded. Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, Waskada, Man. 44-6

THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS EXTRA No. 1 Marquis (dark) seed wheat for sale. Weighs 67 lbs.; germinates 97%; grown from pure, clean seed on breaking. Send five cents stamps for sample and full information, then form club for car load. J. E. Gustus, Grower, Calgary, Alta. 44-6

ABOUT 300 BUSHELS SEED OATS GROWN on summerfallow, from McFayden's Mago-Brand Victory seed. Price \$1.25 per bushel f.o.b. Luseland. F. P. Henwood, Luseland, Sask. 44-2

11 NEW OATS, GROWN ON NEW AND clean land, Government inspected, eligible for registration, \$1.50 bushel, sacked, Disley station. Cash with order. Wm. Edmiston, Disley, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—KITCHENER AND REGISTERED Marquis wheats, from world prize stock, obtained through Guide. Price \$4.50 per bushel; also Leader oats at \$2.00 per bushel. Foreman Bros., Maxenod, Sask. 45-2

SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS SPRING RYE, \$1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Moosomin. Bags extra. Wm. Hargreaves, Moosomin, Sask. 42-4

FOR SALE—700 BUSHELS SEED WHEAT, mixed Red Fyfe and Marquis. No noxious weeds; not cleaned. \$2.00 per bushel. Francis Ebbert, Wainwright, Alta. 44-2

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS SEED wheat, \$2.35 per bushel. L. W. Wilson, Watson, Sask. 44-2

CAR OF ALSASMAN SEED OATS, FREE FROM foul seeds, \$1.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Clair. Sample on request. D. Knox, Clair, Sask. 44-2

SELLING—ONE CAR LOAD SEED OATS, 90c bushel, Abundance variety. Francis Ebbert, Wainwright, Alberta. 44-2

KITCHENER WHEAT—ONE CAR SEED grown on breaking, \$3.00 a bushel. White Farms, Lockwood, Sask. 45-4

FOR SALE—8,000 BUSHELS BANNER OATS, Government test 96. Apply Alex. C. MacGregor, Box 88, Saltcoats, Sask. 45-4

KITCHENER WHEAT, GROWN ON NEW breaking from registered seed, \$5.00 bushel. Chas. Birdie, Elbow, Sask. 45-2

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CARS BANNER OATS, for seed, 80c per bushel, f.o.b. Sample on request. Ralph McNichol, Box 1, Saltcoats, Sask. 45-2

KITCHENER WHEAT, 1,000 BUSHELS, GROWN on breaking, \$3.50 bushel at Edam; bags extra. W. G. Bonnema, Edam, Sask. 45-3

HONEY

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD HONEY. Crate, six 10-lb. pails, \$17. Lower freight rate on two or more crates. Ten crates and over, \$16 each; 34 crates and over, \$15 each. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 44-6

APPLES

FANCY BRITISH COLUMBIA APPLES, No. 1, \$3.50 box; No. 2, \$3.30; Hyslop crab apples, \$2.75. Expressed from Watson, Sask. They will please you. J. Hutchison, Spalding, Sask. 44-4

FAEM MACHINERY

WANTED—12-25 OR 15-30 TRACTOR, FLOWS or separator. Have for trade 160 acres land 3 1/4 miles from Eureka, Montana, the place you find the California climate. Improvements consist of house, root house, chicken house, barn, cow stable, granary and other improvements. Give full particulars first letter, and get full information from Box 62, Radville, Sask. 42-4

PEERLESS GEAR OILER PREVENTS CUT- ting, saves oil, labor. Fits any tractor. Get your tractor equipment from Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 44-2

SELLING—HART-PARR ENGINE, 30-60 Guiser separator, 36 x 56, in A1 condition; or will exchange for sheep, cattle or heavy horses. Apply Noble Dennison, Cardale, Man. 44-2

SELLING—MAPLE LEAF GRINDER, 8-IN plates, set extra plates and holders. Excellent condition. \$32. John Wright, Myrtle, Man. 44-3

FOR SALE—ONE MARTIN DITCHING machine; owner ditched his farm in two days. Good as new. Wm. Teare, Quill Lake, Sask. 44-2

DOGS

SELLING—WOLFHOUNDS—PART GREY- hound female, three years, fast, excellent killer, \$35; part Greyhound female, 13 months, trained, fast, keen, good killer, \$30. These are good dogs. S. Dodsworth, Streamstown, Lloydminster, Alta. 44-3

THE FARMERS' MARKET

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, October 31, 1919.

OATS—Comparing today's prices with those of a week ago we find that there has been a slight advance. Cash oats are being absorbed freely as offered, and offerings are liberal. Exporters claim that our prices are too high to compete with Argentine oats. In fact, Argentine oats and corn are selling to the United Kingdom at a big discount under the American and Canadian prices. It is possible that an increased demand from continental Europe may develop if their exchange situation improves, and that it may mean an outlet for our surplus. Meantime, exporters show a disposition to accumulate some stocks and sentiment is generally bullish at the present time.

BARLEY—There has been a good deal of fluctuation in prices this week. The advance in prices has been assisted by considerable speculative buying which causes an erratic market. Any signs of weakness start profit-taking, with a break in prices resulting. This happened during the present week, but the break was only temporary, and the legitimate demand is sufficient to swing prices up again.

FLAX—The market has been active and higher prices have prevailed for cash and futures. Until today there has been a demand for cash flax to fill October contracts, and when this demand was taken care of, the prices have declined several cents.

Catch Your Rain Water On a Metal Roof

It will pay you to have this pure water supply available.

Buy your roofing for real, permanent, sure protection; and for greatest value for your money.

Lightning-proof
Fire-proof

Study all the materials offered and you will find that

Metal Roofing is the One Best Buy

See Your Local Dealer or Write for Catalog to

The Metal Shingle and Siding Co. Ltd.,
Winnipeg.

The Pedlar People Limited,
Winnipeg.

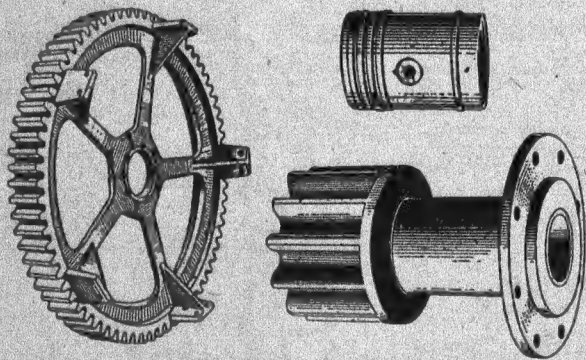
The Winnipeg Ceiling and
Roofing Co. Limited,
Winnipeg.

The Crossen
Metal Works Limited,
Winnipeg.

The Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited,
Winnipeg.

ROOF WITH METAL
for SAFETY and PERMANENCE

Tractor and Other Engine Repairs



We Make a
Specialty
of This
Work

We have **REBORED** and fitted with **NEW PISTONS** and **RINGS** hundreds of **CYLINDERS** and all give more power than ever. We guarantee our work. Write us for prices on this work; also on **GEARS, PINIONS**, or anything else.

THE CALGARY IRON WORKS LTD.

410 NINTH AVENUE EAST, CALGARY.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	27	28	29	30	31	Nov. 1	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
Oct. 83	82	83	83	83	83	84	84	84
Dec. 78	78	78	78	79	79	81	78	78
Barley—								
Oct. 145	139	145	144	145	143	139	139	139
Dec. 134	129	133	132	134	135	125	106	106
Flax—								
Oct. 431	424	431	432	433	420	431	431	431
Dec. 405	398	406	406	404	407	414	340	340

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

	October 30
No. 1 dark northern	\$2.75 to \$2.90
No. 1 northern	2.65 to 2.75
No. 1 red spring	2.40 to 2.60
No. 2 dark northern	2.70 to 2.85
No. 2 northern	2.60 to 2.70
No. 2 red spring	2.35 to 2.55
No. 3 dark northern	2.60 to 2.80
No. 3 northern	2.50 to 2.65
No. 3 red spring	2.30 to 2.45

INITIAL WHEAT PRICE

The cash payment paid the producer from August 16, 1919, until July 31, 1920, or such later date as may be ordered by the Canadian Wheat Board, is as follows:—

No. 1 hard	\$2.15
No. 1 Manitoba northern	2.15
No. 2 Manitoba northern	2.12
No. 3 Manitoba northern	2.08
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter	2.15
No. 2 Alberta Red Winter	2.12
No. 3 Alberta Red Winter	2.08
Special No. 4	2.02
Special No. 5	1.91
Special No. 6	1.81
Rejected No. 1 northern	2.04
Rejected No. 2 northern	2.01
Rejected No. 3 northern	1.96
Smutty No. 1 northern	2.06
Smutty No. 2 northern	2.03
Smutty No. 3 northern	1.99

These cash payments are basis in store public terminals at Fort William and Port Arthur.

The Livestock Market

LIVESTOCK

As we go to press comes the announcement that the government means to go through with the Board of Commerce order as announced last September. This calls for an immediate reduction in the wholesale price of all classes of pork products to bring them to the levels of March 10 last.

J. S. Lundy, representative of the attorney-general's department, stated tonight that he would institute prosecutions at once if the order was not obeyed.

The order means a cut in prices ranging from two to 15 cents per pound, the drop on the majority of the commodities being in the neighborhood of five cents per pound.

Some of the packers today stated their intention to abide by the regulation and to make the required reduction. Others, however, were non-committal.

The order as it stands governs the wholesale prices only; but in making it, the members of the board made it very plain that if retailers did not reduce their prices to a corresponding extent steps would be taken at once to make such action compulsory.

In spite of the fact that packers' buyers have been preparing for this for some time, the market dropped 50 cents following the announcement.

The week saw no material change in the markets south of the line.

WINNIPEG

	Choice	Fair	Good	Medium	Common	Choice	Fair	Good	Medium	Common
steers	9.75 to 10.50	8.25 to 9.25	7.00 to 8.00	5.50 to 6.75	8.00 to 9.00	6.00 to 7.50	7.75 to 8.75	6.25 to 7.50	5.95 to 6.00	4.00 to 5.00
hogs	8.50 to 9.75	6.25 to 8.25	5.50 to 6.25	4.50 to 5.50	3.50 to 4.50	2.50 to 3.50	1.50 to 2.50	1.00 to 1.50	0.50 to 1.00	0.25 to 0.50
sheep	11.50 to 13.00	7.00 to 9.00	8.00 to 11.00	5.50 to 7.00	4.00 to 5.00	3.00 to 4.00	2.00 to 3.00	1.00 to 2.00	0.50 to 1.00	0.25 to 0.50

Select	\$15.50 to \$16.50
Heavies	13.50 to 14.00
Lights	14.00 to 14.50
Sows	11.50 to 12.00

EDMONTON

U.G.G. Livestock Department advises as follows:—
Receipts, cattle, 3,572; hogs, 260; sheep, 145. A good demand for cattle kept prices up during the early part of the week in the face of big receipts, but towards the close the market developed some weak

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, October 27 to November 1 Inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS ExlFd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	BARLEY Rej.	Fd.	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Oct. 27	171	83½	80½	80½	78½	75½	141½	140½	120½	120½	431	427	401	136
28	171	82½	79½	79½	77½	74½	140	134½	120½	120½	424	420	394	130
29	171	83	80	80	78	74½	145½	140	124	124	431½	427½	401½	134
30	171	83½	80½	80½	78½	76	142½	137½	124½	124½	432	428	402	134½
31	171	83½	81½	81½	79½	77½	145½	140½	127½	127½	423½	415	388	134½
Nov. 1	171	85	82½	83½	81	78½	147½	144½	129½	129½	425	416	390	137
Week ago	171	84	81	81	79	76	143½	137½	124½	124½	435	431	405	...
Year ago	187	81½	78½	80	77	73½	104½	99½	92	91	311½	303½

The Grain Growers' Guide

spots, poorer grades suffering particularly. Hogs suffered a relapse. Last week high quotations swelled receipts, and with a slump in demand hogs went begging until Friday, when the first price of the week was quoted. All offerings went at 16 cents. Sheep receipts light, and no demand except for real fat stuff. Prices remained steady.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Market firm, receipts light. Jobbers paying 48-50 cents, cases included. Jobbing ordinary 55-56 cents, specials 68 cents, cartons 70 cents. Storage ordinary 54 cents, extras 60 cents. Retail ordinary 62 cents, specials 80 cents. Poultry prices unchanged, live broilers 22-25 cents, chickens 19-23 cents, fowl 18-20 cents, ducks 16-20 cents, geese 19 cents. Retail dressed broilers 45 cents, chickens 35-45 cents, fowl 36 cents, ducks 40 cents, geese 38 cents.

REGINA—Receipts practically nil. Prices unchanged, jobbers paying 55 cents loss off. Jobbing 55 cents, retail 60-65 cents. Poultry—Live roosters 18 cents, fowl 15 cents, ducks 15 cents, geese 16 cents, turkeys 25-27 cents. Jobbing dressed roosters 30 cents, fowl 27 cents, ducks 22 cents, geese 24 cents, turkeys 33-35 cents.

CALGARY—Country shippers get 55-57 cents straight for good stock, receipts very light. Live poultry—Chickens 20-22 cents, fowl 15-17 cents, roosters 14-16 cents, ducks 15-16 cents, geese 15-16 cents, turkeys 28-30 cents. Jobbing, chickens 35 cents, fowl 30-32 cents, turkeys 40-42 cents.

EDMONTON—Fresh receipts in big demand. Country shippers get, extras 58 cents, ones 53 cents, twos 44 cents delivered. Jobbing extras 62-63 cents, ones 60-64 cents, twos 45-45 cents. Retail 65-70 cents. Poultry wholesale—Fowl 16-18 cents, chickens No. ones 23 cents, No. twos 21 cents; ducks, geese 16-18 cents, turkeys 28-30 cents. Jobbing chickens 30-35 cents, fowl 25-28 cents, turkeys 40 cents.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

The committee recommends that in making necessary permanent appointments in the public service the Civil Service Commission, in co-operation with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment gives special preference to disabled men who have been retrained for clerical and other office work.

Pensions

On the subject of pensions it had been asserted that the classification of disabilities under the Pension Act regulations is not sufficiently liberal, that the scale of pensions paid to widows with children should be increased, and that dual pensions should be paid in all cases where claimants established their rights on a common source of dependency. The report states that as during the past four years it has been customary at each regular session of the house to appoint a special committee to deal with matters relating to pensions, it is thought advisable that this course should be pursued in reference to these suggestions and that such special committee should be arranged for at the next session of parliament.

In the meantime, the committee recommended that the government should immediately complete an arrangement with the Canadian Patriotic Fund for such additional assistance as may be required for all necessitous cases which may arise, but more particularly those of widows with children.

The opinion is expressed that if the recommendations made are acceded to the additional cost to the country will be approximately \$50,000,000, the larger part of which will be required for relief work during the winter months.

The Difference

"Why is it, Sam, that one never hears of a darky committing suicide?" inquired a northern man.

"Well, you see, it's disaway, boss," answered the negro: "When a white pusson has any trouble he sets down an' gits to studyin' bout it an' a-worryin'. Then firs' thing you know he's done killed hisse'f. But when a nigger sets down to think about his troubles, why, he jes' nacherly goes to sleep!"

*Delicious Winter Caught Fish
Straight from under
the Ice*



Order Now!

LAST year we shipped fresh caught frozen fish to thousands of farmers. Every one is a satisfied customer. You save freight by ordering not less than 100 pounds in a shipment. Place your order **NOW** for shipment from Portage la Prairie as soon as weather permits. We guarantee quality and prompt service.

Manitoba Lakes—Winter Caught

Whitefish, per lb. 12½c
Jackfish, per lb. 9c

Tulibee, per lb. 8c Mullet, per lb. 5c

Pacific Ocean

Brill or Sole, dressed, headless, per lb. 11c
Red Rock Fish, dressed, headless, per lb. 12c

Special Mixed Lots, \$12.50 per 100 Pounds

This contains 50 lbs. Whitefish, 25 lbs. Jackfish, 25 lbs. Sea Fish, all for \$12.50

We specially recommend this assortment.

Trout, dressed, headless, per lb. 13½c

SHIPPING CONDITIONS

Please order only to stations where an agent is maintained. Prices quoted are for 100 pounds of any variety. Orders to prepay stations must include sufficient money to prepay otherwise we will ship your order, charges collect, to the nearest station where there is an agent. Send cash with order to

Armstrong Independent Fisheries Ltd. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
MAN.
WE OPERATE OUR OWN FISHING STATIONS

Save Money by Shipping Your Grain on Commission

If you sell your grain in wagon-loads to country elevators you will have deducted from the fixed price of wheat:—

- (a) Proper freight charges.
(b) On Nos. 1 and 2 Northern, 5 cents per bushel.
On No. 3 Northern, 6 cents per bushel.
On Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Northern, 8 cents per bushel.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO SELL YOUR GRAIN BY THE WAGON-LOAD?

Study these Statements:—

1. Selling by wagon-load, say at Mortlach, Sask.:—	3. Shipping a car load through country elevator to your commission merchant:—
No. 4 Northern	No. 4 Northern
Price fixed by Canadian Wheat Board \$2.02	Price fixed by Canadian Wheat Board \$2.02
Less freight rate .15	Less freight rate .15
Less deduction as above .08	Less elevator charges .08
Total deductions .23	Less bank exchange interest, incidentals, etc. .01
Net to farmer, per bushel 1.79	Total deductions .15
	Net to farmer, per bushel 1.85
2. Shipping over loading platform:—	
No. 4 Northern	
Price fixed by Canadian Wheat Board \$2.02	
Less freight rate .15	
Less commission charge .01	
Less bank exchange, interest, incidentals, etc. .01	
Total deductions .17	
Net to farmer, per bushel 1.85	

A loading platform is truly a friend of the farmer. If you load a car load through the country elevator that you can consign the grain to whatever firm you of the country elevator utilized. Seven educational circulars dealing with the rights under the Canada Grain Act will be sent free to receipt of post-card. Write us now. Also a circular full details regarding new wheat control. Write us

Fort William and Port Arthur Grain

Canada's Leading Sample Market

C. Birkett, Secretary, Grain Exchange, Fort

MIDLAND COAL

The cheapest time to buy coal is during the summer. Large numbers will not buy during the cheapest season on account of lack of storage and consequent fear of deterioration. Coal can be safely stored in pits, dug large enough to contain your winter's supply, which may be covered with poles, thatched with straw. A ditch should be dug around the pit to carry off the water and the coal will keep better than if stored in the dealer's bins.

Address enquiries to

MIDLAND COLLIERIES LTD.

MIDLANDVALE, ALBERTA

or

THE J. B. ANDERSON COAL CO.
DRUMHELLER - - ALBERTA



For Maximum of Service Consign Your
Reliable Grain Commission Merchant

James Richardson & Sons

Established 1857.

Careful Checking of Grades,
Advances, Prompt Adjustment

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. Grain Exchange,
Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

Very Important Information to the Farmers of Western

Under the new Government regulations the initial payment season is fixed at \$2.15, but this is not the final price. To us you will be sure of having your interests properly looked after ever possible, but if you have to put it through an elevator, or according to the Grain Act (Section 160) elevator operators are of Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye can also be handled by us to the feel that you will be wise in shipping all your coarse grain to us as regards the selling. We think we have the coarse grain situation trend of the market.

McBEAN BROS.

162-170 Grain Exchange

The Port Arthur Elevator Co. Limited

Operating the Largest Terminal Grain Elevator in the World.

For Prompt and Reliable Service Ship Your Grain in Care of

Port Arthur Elevator Company Ltd.
or
Canadian National Railways Terminal

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Good flour can produce good bread. The standard set by the government is being lived up to in Robin Hood Flour. But a careful selection and use of the highest grade wheat, the quality of Robin Hood is exceptionally high. This is easily proved by the large quantity of water that can be added to the flour and still produce excellent baking. Order now.

Each sack contains a coupon for use in obtaining a copy of the

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Some book by Mrs. Rorer, one of the best authorities on cooking, containing two-hundred recipes and seven hundred beautiful illustrations in three colors. Order your Robin Hood Flour now. Start right in to improve your baking.

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